

AN EGYPTIAN "FIND" RIVALLING THAT OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1/

THE SUCCESS OF THE "U.K." TEAS

IS LARGELY DUE TO THEIR DISTINCTIVE QUALITY—THE RESULT OF
EXPERIENCED SELECTION AND SCIENTIFIC BLENDING

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A SAMPLE PACKET AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF!

UNITED KINGDOM TEA CO., LTD., 1, PAUL ST., LONDON, E.C. 2

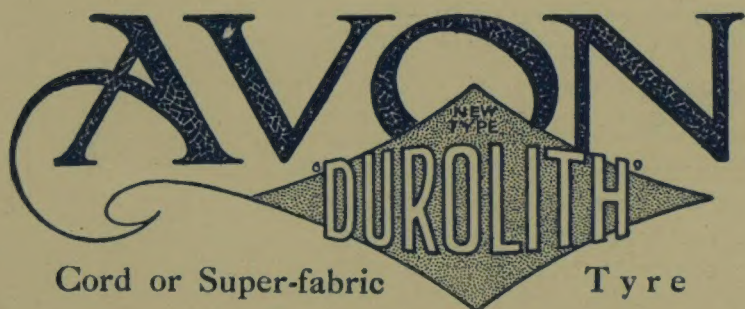
TEA MERCHANTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING AND TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA

Places du Théâtre
Français et
Palais Royal

HOTEL DU LOUVRE
All Modern Comfort—Entirely Renovated
First Class Restaurant.

Rue de Rivoli
Avenue de l'Opéra.

Telegraphic Address :
Louvrotel-Paris.



Cord or Super-fabric

Tyre

The 1923 ACE of a famous British House

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.

Calling at GIBRALTAR, TOULON, NAPLES, PORT SAID, COLOMBO, FREMANTLE,
ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY AND BRISBANE.

Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Saloon Tickets interchangeable with P. & O. Line.

HOLIDAY SEA TRIPS to Spain, Riviera and Italy.

	Tons	LONDON	TOULON	NAPLES
OMAR†	11,103	Jan. 26		Feb. 3
ORVIETO	12,133	Feb. 3	Feb. 9	Feb. 11
OSTERLEY	12,129	Mar. 3	Mar. 9	Mar. 11
ORMUZ	14,588	Mar. 31	Apl. 6	Apl. 8

† Not carrying Mails.

ALL FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Managers—ANDERSON, GREEN & CO., LTD., Head Office: 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. 3.
Branch Offices: 14, Cockspur Street, S.W. 1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

"QUALITY
AND FLAVOUR"

BOURNVILLE COCOA
See the name "CADBURY" on every piece of Chocolate

MADE UNDER
IDEAL CONDITIONS

In 25 Shades.

42 Inches wide.

1/6½ Per yard.

Tamborina

The Beautiful Lawn for Beautiful Lingerie

WRITE FOR PATTERNS
AND A DRAPER'S ADDRESS.

J. & N. PHILIPS & CO., LTD.
ADVERT DEPT., MANCHESTER.

NICE.—RIVIERA PALACE HOTEL.

GIMIEZ'S LEADING HOTEL.

Every Refinement. Beautiful Grounds. Orchestra. Tennis.

The modern palatable
form of Iron Tonic.

Devoid of all the usual
drawbacks of Iron Tonics.

Iron Jelloids

THE IRON 'JELLOID' CO., LTD., 189, CENTRAL ST., LONDON, ENG.

You may test the two best qualities of
Doctor's China Tea quite FREE.
Remit 3/- for a trial pound, and
we will include 2 ozs. of the
3/8 and 2 ozs. of the 4/2
qualities FREE. Doc-
tor's China Tea has
exquisite flavour
and won't cause
digestive
trouble.

**HARDEN BROS. &
LINDSAY, LTD.**
(Dept. 30), 23, Rood Lane,
London, E.C.3

DOCTOR'S CHINA TEA

READ AND KEEP - -

"THE SKETCH"

ONE SHILLING, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

Unequalled for Anæmia
and Weakness in Men,
Women and Children.
Of all Chemists, price 1/3
and 3/- per box.

The John Haig Clubland Series No. 14.

The Mermaid Club.

IN that Golden Age of English Literature, at the end of the sixteenth century, one of the favourite resorts of its most illustrious men was The Mermaid Club in Bread Street, Cheapside. Confusion as to its actual site has arisen through the various references to the "Friday Street Club," "The Mermaid in Cheap," and "The Mermaid in Bread Street," but actually they were one and the same, for the Tavern had a way to it from all these three thoroughfares.

Here the great wits of the period assembled under the Presidency of Sir Walter Raleigh. Shakespeare, Johnson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Seldon, Donne and many others whose names still live, could all be found here regaling mind and body, and here we may be sure were conceived many ventures that have left their mark on English history, and many literary projects that in their final form have lived through the succeeding centuries, treasured and appreciated by men of taste of every generation.

So, too, for almost as long has John Haig Whisky been treasured and appreciated by successive generations, for it was just after the close of the sixteenth century that this, the *original* Haig Whisky first became known as the product of Scotland's oldest distillers.



By Appointment.

Dye Ken
John
THE ORIGINAL
Haig?

The Clubman's Whisky since 1627

ISSUED BY JOHN HAIG & CO. LTD., DISTILLERS, MARKINCH, FIFE, & 79, MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.3.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1923.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



LAST RITES IN A PHARAOH'S FUNERAL: THE MUMMY HELD UPRIGHT BY A PRIEST PERSONIFYING THE JACKAL-HEADED ANUBIS, WHILE ANOTHER PERFORMS THE "OPENING OF THE MOUTH" CEREMONY.

This drawing forms a sequel to that on a double-page in this number illustrating a typical funeral of an Egyptian king, such as Tutankhamen, some 3000 years ago. The reader should also refer to the article by Professor Flinders Petrie on another page, describing the ceremonies. In a note pointing out the detail of the above scene, Mr. Forestier says: "The procession having arrived at the end of its journey, the mummy is removed from the sacred boat and placed upright with

its back to the entrance of the tomb. . . . The final rites take place amidst loud wallings. The widow of the dead king, kneeling, clasps the mummy, which is held up by a priest personifying Anubis. Whilst one priest performs the 'opening of the mouth' ceremony, sacred charms are recited, and another priest pours purificatory libations of Nile water over the head of the mummy. Meanwhile the mourning women circling round, lamenting, perform their last mystic dance."

RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING BY A. FORESTIER, FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR FLINDERS PETRIE. (COPYRIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—C.R.)

When "A Falcon Had Flown to Heaven": AN EGYPTIAN KING'S FUNERAL.

By Professor W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., Litt.D., F.R.S., etc., Professor of Egyptology in the University of London.



FROM AN ETHIOPIAN QUEEN'S TOMB:
AN ALABASTER COVER OF A CANOPIC
JAR, FOUND NEAR NAPATA.

Photograph by Courtesy of Professor
G. A. Reisner, Ph.D., of Harvard.

FROM the earliest beginning of history the kings of Egypt were trying to evade the tomb-robber. Each age saw a fresh system of devices, of increasing ingenuity and complexity, to keep off the foul

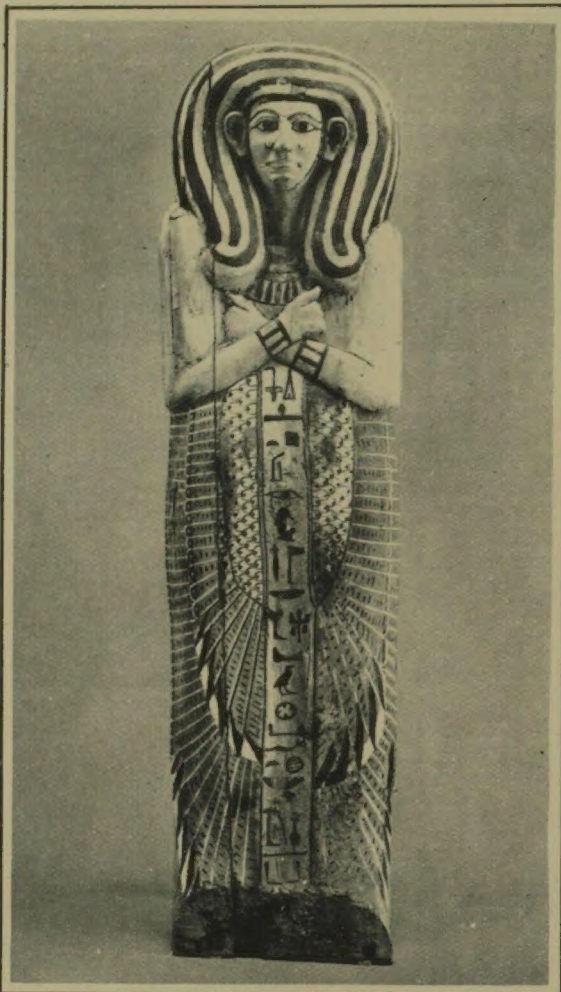
fate. At last, by about 1560 B.C., they determined to put the tomb far away from the temple of the king, in a desolate valley unseen from the plain, and there cover it with chips so that no one should suspect the place. This was the best scheme, but was foiled by their continuing to bury in the same small valley, until, amid forty tombs, it was pretty certain that sufficient digging would hit on some of them. Such is the Valley of the Kings at Thebes, which has now yielded the last of its tombs; the last because everyone has been found that had any right to be buried there during the four centuries when it was in use.

When Tutankhamen died, there was no legitimate heir to the kingdom. His widow, the royal heiress, had no children, nor (so far as we know) had any of her sisters. We have just learned from a Hittite tablet that she tried to run a Hittite husband, but that certainly failed. Thus when nobodies succeeded, a priest and a general, there was no heir to the splendid contents of the palace, and the loyal subjects buried everything of value in the tomb of the last of the great family. This accounts for the mass of furniture and objects that have been found: it is the clearance of the palace. Perhaps we may be able to identify some things—such as the stool supported by Asiatics—with the objects represented in earlier reigns. The military family of Rameses and Sety continued to bury in the royal valley, but after that there is not a single royal tomb in Egypt known. The power passed to the Delta, where no burial could be put in the wet ground, and tombs above ground have all perished.

These immense rock cuttings, hundreds of feet long, in the solid hill, with many halls, represented a vast labour. Moreover, all the walls were covered with the spells and charms which should protect the life in the future. One or two thousand square yards of sculpture and painting were placed on the walls for a single tomb, all done in a few years.

The meaning of these great preparations for another life should be considered. Obviously such great halls would not be so elaborately covered with carving without an important purpose. The older Osirian religion had assigned to a future life the double of the present life of agriculture and earthly enjoyments. The Sun-worship of Ra had superseded this for the kings who were descendants of Ra. Hence they were to join the sun in its travel through the dark underworld during the night. This region was divided into hours. Each division must have a boundary and a gate. Every gate had a guardian. Thus there grew up a mythology of guardians of gates who had to be appeased or overcome in each hour of the night. Every difficulty had its own remedy in a spell which would be recited. The king had, therefore, painted or engraved for him the "Book of the Underworld," or "The Book of Gates," and other systems of protection, framed upon

the earthly necessity of evading or defying the gate-keepers and police of an earthly palace. In order to subdue the wicked they are represented as bound or beheaded; the evil serpents are rendered harmless, and every demon that the most luxuriant fancy could invent was specifically repelled.



EGYPTIAN FUNERARY ART: A "FIGURE-SHAPED MUMMY CASE," OR COFFIN-LID, OF THE EARLY 18TH DYNASTY, FROM THEBES.

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

After these preparations had been completed, the king knew that everything possible had been done for his future welfare. At last the day came when he was to have the benefit of this security. When he died the word went round that a falcon had flown to heaven; the palace was closed; parties roamed through the streets singing dirges, and the mighty one lay helpless in the embalmers' hands. Seventy days was the usual time for the processes of mummifying, and after that came the solemn funeral. From the papyri we can largely reconstruct the scene.

The procession was formed on disembarking at the Nile's western shore. First came the eight standard-bearers of the army: four of these high officers had preceded the king in ceremonials from the earliest time. Following these came a party of mourners—in royal funerals they would be the high officials—then porters carrying furniture and bouquets for the tomb. The water-carrier followed to lay the dust before the kine that drew the funeral boat on a sledge. Just before the sledge a priest went, burning incense. Then, on the boat, was raised a canopy, under which lay the mummy, in a figure-shaped case. Priestesses representing Isis and Nephthys stood at each end wailing. In the front of the boat was the royal sphinx on a stand, with the serpent before it who "opened the ways" in the desert, and the ostrich feather on which the king's soul would be wafted to heaven. Following this was the chest containing the jars of internal organs, surmounted by the jackal of Anubis, and a tall case containing the funeral statuettes. Then came a group of women, slowly circling round and round, as they do now, wailing and singing dirges; and a group of men closed the procession.

Arrived at the tomb, the mummy was set upright before the entrance, and held by a priest personifying Anubis. The nearest mourners sat by it wailing. An altar of offerings stood close before it, over which the priest performed the "opening of the mouth," that the mummy might partake of the food. A pair of obelisks stood at the approach to the altar. The reciter read out from a roll the funeral charms, to protect the dead. With him was the eldest son in a panther's skin, the "support of his mother." A table of instruments used in the ceremonies stood by a scribe who recorded the process. Another pair of obelisks were by a second table of offerings. Then came the cutting of a leg from a living calf, and running with it to the tomb, so that living flesh should be placed with the dead. Lastly, the furniture was brought up, to be placed in the tomb chamber after the burial was concluded. A frame of cloth had painted on it a figure of Osiris, upon which corn was spread and watered until it sprouted; thus the emblem of the god of renewed life was left growing with the dead. In this manner the conquerors of Syria and the Sudan lay at rest, to be for ever protected by Ra from the perils of the dark unknown, and satisfied to be renewed in the image of the revived Osiris.



USED IN AN ETHIOPIAN ROYAL
BURIAL: THE SAME HEAD (AS
SHOWN OPPOSITE) IN PROFILE.

Photograph by Courtesy of Professor
G. A. Reisner, Ph.D., of Harvard.



OTHER EXAMPLES OF EGYPTIAN "ANTHROPOID" COFFINS: TWO CONTAINING UNDISTURBED MUMMIES
OF THE 25TH DYNASTY, FOUND NEAR DEIR EL BAHRI.

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

ABROAD AND AT HOME: EVENTS AND OCCASIONS OF THE WEEK.

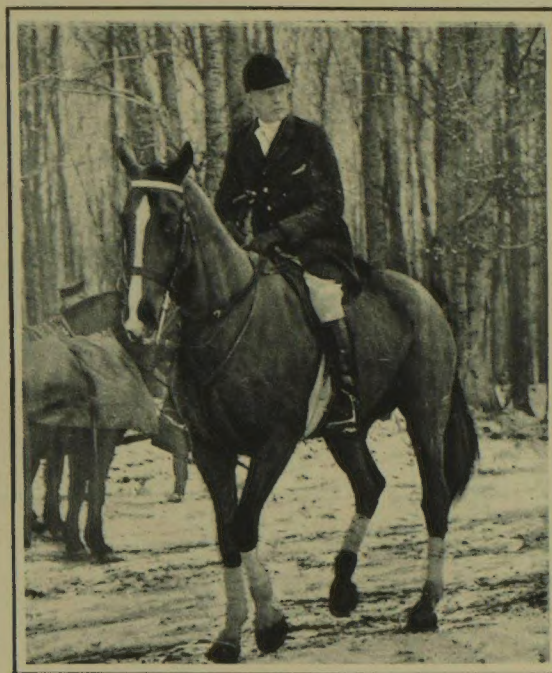
PHOTOGRAPHS BY FARRINGTON PHOTO. CO., P. AND A., KEYSTONE VIEW CO., PHOTOPRESS, AND C.N.



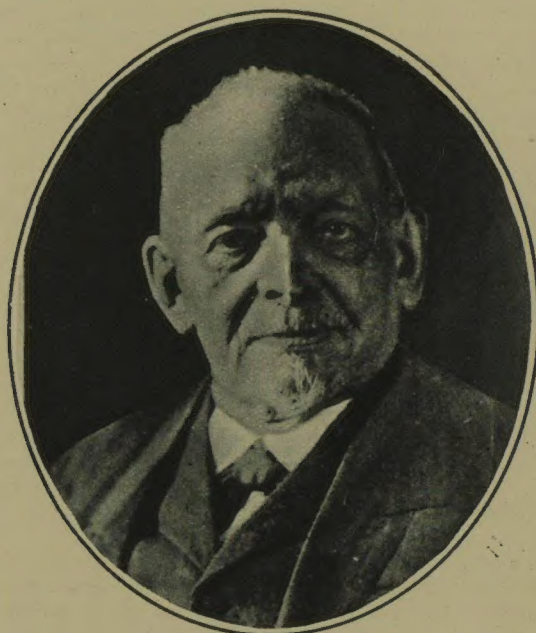
AT THE LAST AMERICAN MEET OF STAGHOUNDS IN RHINELAND: MRS. TALBOT, THE MASTER'S WIFE.



THE DEPARTURE OF AMERICAN TROOPS FROM THE RHINE: LOADING STORES IN A LORRY AT COBLENZ.



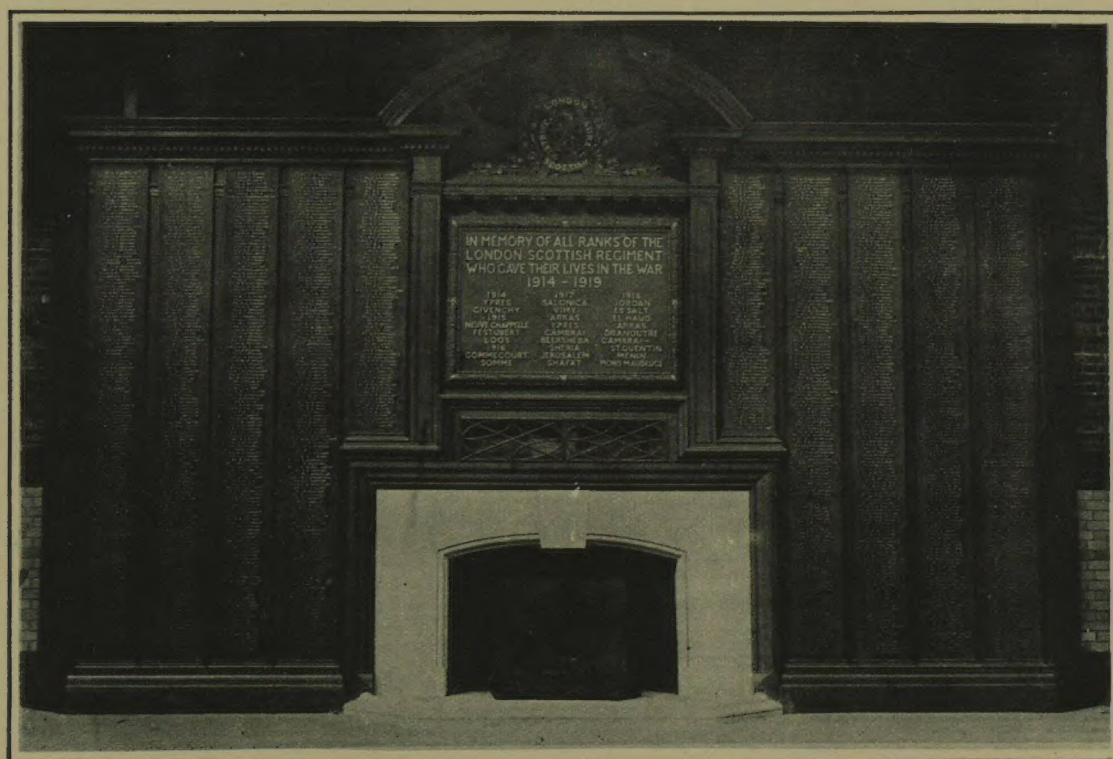
ARRAYED FOR HIS LAST STAG-HUNT IN GERMANY: GENERAL ALLEN, COMMANDER OF THE AMERICAN RHINE FORCES.



A GERMAN COAL MAGNATE ARRESTED AND TRIED BY THE FRENCH: HERR THYSSSEN.

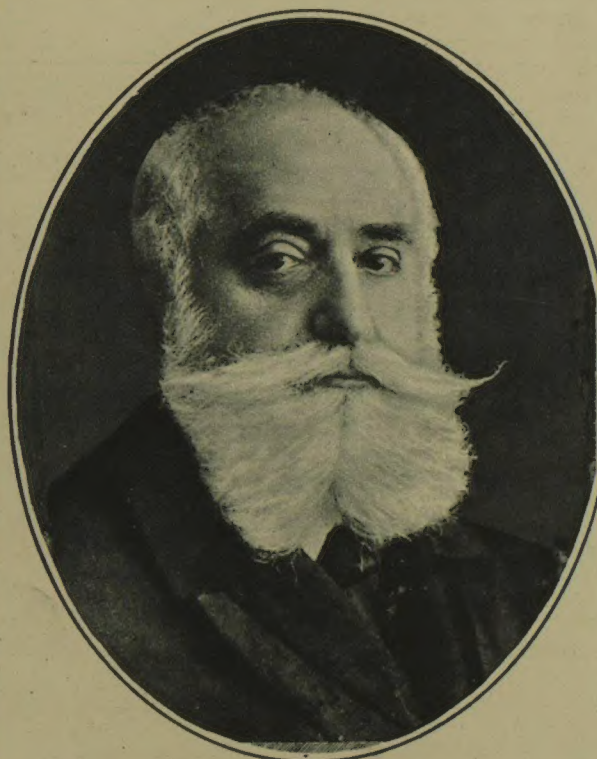


FORBIDDEN BY THE GREEK GOVERNMENT TO BE BURIED IN THE ROYAL TOMB AT TATOI: THE BODY OF EX-KING CONSTANTINE LEAVING PALERMO FOR NAPLES.



"IN MEMORY OF ALL RANKS OF THE LONDON SCOTTISH WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN THE WAR": THE MEMORIAL UNVEILED IN THE REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS IN BUCKINGHAM GATE.

The American forces on the Rhine, who have held the bridge-head at Coblenz since 1918, expected to leave on January 24 or 25 and embark at Antwerp on the 26th. A farewell ceremony at the Ehrenbreitstein fortress was arranged for the day of departure. General Allen, the American commander, said in an interview on the 20th: "To-morrow night we have a hunt dinner at the club, which closes down on Monday (the 22nd). Our stag-hounds go out to-morrow for their last day." It was hoped to take the hounds to America and install them at the Cavalry School. There was general regret in Rhineland, especially among the British, at the departure of the Americans, who have made themselves very



A FAMOUS PHILOSOPHER DEAD: THE LATE DR. MAX NORDAU.

popular.—Herr Thyssen was one of the six German industrial leaders arrested by the French at Essen, and sent to Mainz for trial by Court-Martial on January 24.—Ex-King Constantine's body left Palermo on January 13 in the steamer "Italia" for Naples, where it arrived next day, as illustrated on another page. It was stated on the 22nd that he would be buried in the Naples Cemetery, as the Greek Government had refused to allow burial in the royal tomb at Tatoi.—Dr. Max Nordau, the famous author of "Degeneration" and many other philosophical works, died in Paris on January 22. He was born at Budapest in 1849, and became a doctor. His first book, "Conventional Lies," appeared in 1883.

"DESERT-BURIED EMPIRES AVENGED": THE CONQUEST OF THE SAHARA.



ACROSS THE SAHARA, FROM TUGGURT TO TIMBUCTOO, IN TWENTY DAYS: THE TRIUMPHANT CITROËN CARS AMONG ROLLING SAND-DUNES AFTER LEAVING IN SALAH ON CHRISTMAS EVE.



"CAMPED DURING CHRISTMAS NIGHT IN THE LAST BLUE MOUNTAINS OF GOUJDIR ON THE BORDERS OF HOGGAR": A BIVOUAC OF THE CITROËN EXPEDITION AMID ROCKY SOLITUDES IN THE HEART OF THE SAHARA.

The conquest of the Sahara by the French expedition of Citroën "caterpillar" cars was thus announced in a message from its leaders, MM. Haardt and Audouin-Dubreuil, sent from Timbuctoo, their goal, on January 8: "On the morning of January 7, in radiant sunshine, we entered Timbuctoo in exactly the same order in which we had left Tuggurt with our five cars and all their personnel. . . . Our cars, surrounded by large numbers of Touaregs on horseback, entered Tim-

buctoo in the midst of a delirious crowd. The first Trans-Sahara motor mail, carried by the Citroën Mission from Tuggurt to Timbuctoo in twenty days, fifteen of which were actually devoted to travelling, was officially handed over in front of the Governor's Palace as we stepped from our cars. A practical and rapid communication has thus been established across the French Sahara between rich Algeria and opulent French West Africa. Our mission is achieved." Earlier
[Continued opposite.]

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANISM OVER MATTER: CARS AMID SAHARA ROCKS.



"THE GLAMOUR OF ANTIQUITY (AT LUXOR) BALANCED BY A ROMANCE OF MODERN MECHANISM": THE CONQUEST OF THE GREAT AFRICAN DESERT—CITROËN CARS IN A ROCKY DEFILE OF THE SAHARA.

Continued. messages had said: "The Mission left In Salah at dawn on December 24 . . . crossed the vast wind-swept plains of Tidikelt . . . and then left the sandy desert to enter the stony desert. The cars continued in this new country without slackening speed. . . . The mission camped during Christmas night in the last Blue Mountains of Goujdir on the borders of Hoggar. . . . After having crossed the Tanesruft, the great Desert of Thirst, where any faulty orientation means

certain death, we reached French West Africa on December 31." A writer in the "Times," drawing an interesting comparison between the Citroën feat and the great Egyptian "find" at Luxor, says: "The glamour of antiquity at one end (of the great African desert) is balanced by a romance of modern mechanism at the other. . . . The desert-buried empires of the past may even now be finding their avenger in 'caterpillar-wheeled' motor-cars."

The Gallic Cock Yields to the Thistle in International "Rugger": Scotland v. France.



SCOTLAND DEFEATS FRANCE IN THE INTERNATIONAL "RUGGER" MATCH: A SCRUM BREAKING UP—A SCOTS PLAYER (ON LEFT) PICKING UP THE BALL.



A FRENCH PLAYER (RIGHT) ABOUT TO TACKLE A SCOT TAKING A PASS FROM ANOTHER.



FORWARDS STRUGGLING FOR THE BALL AT A LINE-OUT: AN INCIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL "RUGGER" MATCH.



SHOWING THE REFEREE (MR. VILE) ON THE EXTREME RIGHT: ONE OF THE SCOTTISH PLAYERS, WITH THE BALL, TACKLED BY A GROUP OF FRENCH OPPONENTS.

Scotland beat France in the international "Rugger" match, played at Inverleith, near Edinburgh, on January 20, by two goals and two tries (16 points) to a goal dropped from a mark (3 points). The game was rather a rough one, and several of the French players were injured and temporarily disabled. One of their team

humorously remarked: "This is not football; this is butchery." The French forwards worked very hard, but the team's play as a whole was criticised as being too much on the defensive, not giving their outside men a chance. The French points were the result of a fine drop-kick by M. L. Béguet.—[PHOTOS. C.N.]

Amateurs v. Professionals in a Great Cup-Tie "Re-play": The Corinthians Beaten.



A MATCH THAT DREW 45,000 PEOPLE TO STAMFORD BRIDGE ON A MONDAY: CORINTHIANS v. BRIGHTON—THE CORINTHIANS CLEAR FROM A CORNER.



A GREAT AMATEUR ASSOCIATION FOOTBALLER: MR. B. HOWARD BAKER, THE CORINTHIAN GOAL-KEEPER, SAVES BY PUNCHING THE BALL OVER THE BAR.



HEAD v. FOOT: MR. A. G. BOWER (LEFT) FRUSTRATES A BRIGHTON FORWARD.



ANOTHER SKILFUL "SAVE" BY THE CORINTHIAN GOALKEEPER: MR. B. HOWARD BAKER (IN THE AIR) PUNCHES THE BALL AWAY FROM GOAL.



MORE BRILLIANT WORK BY MR. BAKER: THE CORINTHIAN "GOALIE" "SAVING."

Enormous interest was taken in the second replay between the Corinthians, the famous Amateur Association team, and Brighton and Hove Albion, on the Chelsea ground at Stamford Bridge, on January 22, when 45,000 spectators were present, although it was a Monday. The Corinthians were beaten by 1 goal to nil, and

thus failed, after all, to get through the first round of the Football Association Cup competition in their first experience of cup-tie football. They had previously played two drawn games against the Brighton team—the first at Brighton, the second at the Crystal Palace. Both resulted in 1 goal all.—[PHOTOS. S. AND G. AND TOPICAL.]

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL: FAMILY AND ENGAGEMENT GROUPS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VANDYK, T.P.A., AND C.N.



A FAMILY GROUP TAKEN AT GLAMIS: STANDING (LEFT TO RIGHT): THE HON. MICHAEL BOWES-LYON, THE HON. DAVID BOWES-LYON, H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK, THE EARL OF STRATHMORE AND KINGHORNE, CAPTAIN THE HON. W. LEVESON-GOWER, AND THE HON. JAMES STUART; AND (SEATED) LADY DORIS GORDON-LENNOX, LADY MARGARET SCOTT, LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON, LADY KATHERINE HAMILTON, AND LADY ROSE LEVESON-GOWER.



THE KING'S SECOND SON AND HIS BRIDE-ELECT: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF YORK AND LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON. (INSET)—THE ENGAGEMENT RING, A KASHMIR SAPPHIRE AND TWO DIAMONDS SET IN PLATINUM.

Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon and her parents, the Earl and Countess of Strathmore and Kinghorne, spent the week-end at Sandringham with the King and Queen and other members of the Royal Family. The plans for her marriage to the Duke of York were discussed, but at the time of writing no official announcement has been made, although Westminster Abbey has been mentioned as the probable scene of the ceremony and the end of April as the date. The group at Glamis shows Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon with various members of the family and friends. The Hon. Michael and the Hon. David Bowes-Lyon are the two youngest of her

four brothers; Lady Rose Leveson-Gower is the younger of her two sisters (she married Captain the Hon. William Spencer Leveson-Gower, D.S.O., R.N., in 1916); Captain the Hon. James Stuart, M.V.O., M.C., is the youngest son of the seventeenth Earl of Moray; Lady Margaret Scott is the eldest daughter of the Duke of Buccleuch; Lady Doris Gordon-Lennox is the second daughter of the Earl of March, and grand-daughter of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon; and Lady Katherine Hamilton is the youngest daughter of the third Duke of Abercorn. The Duke of York gave his fiancée her beautiful engagement ring before going to Sandringham.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IN the recent notices of the death of Frederic Harrison, there was one negative character which I also noticed touching the centenary of Matthew Arnold. As a matter of fact, Matthew Arnold and Frederic Harrison were the two chief combatants in a famous controversy; and the comparative silence seems to suggest how easily men forget such controversies of the past, especially the recent past. Nothing is so remote from us as the thing which is not old enough to be history and not new enough to be news. It would seem odd if a man always forgot what had happened yesterday, and vividly remembered the day before yesterday. It would seem singular if a man were familiar with his grandfather, but ignorant of the existence of his father. But something like that is always happening in human history; and I suspect that there are many who read through folios in an old library, and few who really read through files in an old newspaper office. Anyhow, Frederic Harrison had been many other things besides the large-minded and humane Victorian veteran whom we lament to-day. It was the whole point of the controversy that he represented the more hopeful and even hilarious, and Arnold the more sober and even sombre side of the nineteenth century. He had all the high hopes of the age, often in forms that are now forgotten and might now seem fantastic. The papers say, very truly, that he was a Positivist, but do not always explain very lucidly what a Positivist was.

A Positivist, as he figures in the life and correspondence of the Huxley and Arnold period, meant something much more definite than a rationalist who rested all his views on positive knowledge. A Positivist meant a Comtist, and a Comtist meant a good deal. Comte had a complete new religion, or, rather, a new Church; for it was modelled throughout on the Catholic Church. It had a liturgy. It had a calendar. I believe it had vestments. I am sure it had saints' days dedicated to Darwin or Newton. I do not know in what the ceremonial consisted, or what were the vestments worn. Perhaps they all wore tails on Darwin Day. Perhaps they celebrated Sir Isaac Newton by dancing round an apple-tree and pelting each other with apples. I do not know exactly what was done in Comte's cathedral; indeed, I do not know whether anybody ever went to Comte's cathedral, even Comte. But certainly Comte founded, whether or no Harrison followed, the strict system of a regular religion externally very like the Roman religion, except that it was to worship Humanity instead of God. And though it was easy for the other rationalists to make game of such ritualists, I think that compared with the other rationalists such ritualists were very rational. They had got hold of the fundamental fact that ritual is as much a human habit as humour; and that the religious instinct does insist on artistic expression. I do not suppose that Frederic Harrison did in fact go in for vestments or emblems at all. But if he had put on a mitre five feet high, and vestments trailing half-way down the street, he would really have been far more rational than the other Victorians who imagined that beauty, brotherhood, and the utmost for the highest would fit in for ever with a world of chimney-pot hats and chimney-pots, of mutton-chop whiskers and mutton chops.

But whether or no Frederic Harrison really had a faith for humanity, he certainly had a hope for humanity. It was this humanitarian hopefulness, like the charge of a sort of republican chivalry, that came to break a lance with Matthew Arnold, the one detached liberal thinker who was sceptical about those liberal schemes. And here, in the same way, it seems to me that the point of Matthew Arnold has been missed. The celebrations of the centenary turned almost entirely on his position as a poet. Mr.

Edmund Gosse wrote and lectured with his own incomparable grace and shrewdness; but he also was chiefly impressed by Arnold as a poet. Now, I must confess that I could never manage to be overwhelmingly impressed by Arnold as a poet. My impulse may be lacking in piety, but my impulse always is to suppose that Matthew Arnold, during his doubtless decorous youth at Oxford, did on one occasion go out and get drunk, and then wrote "The Forsaken Merman." That is certainly a supremely beautiful poem; and, what is more to the point, a supremely poetical poem. But in this it is so different from every other poem he wrote that I can only imagine some interruption as abrupt as intoxication.

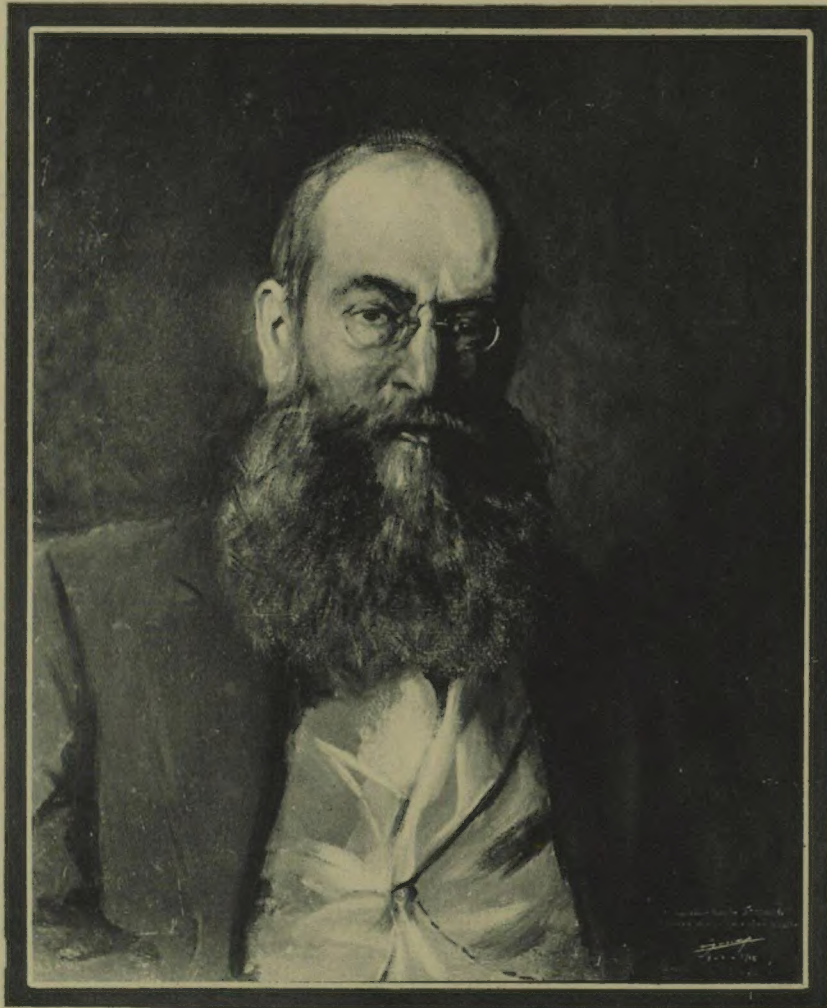
Matthew Arnold was a great man, and, what is not always the same, a great power, in his character as a

the need of walking between the Mountains of Necessity, in the controversy between British commerce and French agriculture. He has what I can only call the effrontery to invoke Matthew Arnold in defence of the doctrine that our commercial and colonial success should be enough to satisfy our souls, in defence of the view that our freedom from foreign wars and revolutions is an unmixed benefit, in defence of saying that while our commerce survives our conscience can be at rest, in defence of still bragging about everything British and still pitying and patronising everything European—in short, in defence of everything in the world that Matthew Arnold wanted to destroy.

If only Matthew Arnold had lived to read this article by the "Gentleman with the Duster," he would have found some delightful opportunities for his own bland and deferential satire. If he could have read, if only he could have read, such a sentence as this: "For the ethics of a great commerce are the ethics of true religion"—how swiftly and silently it would have been scribbled down in that terrible notebook, side by side with "the British College of Health in the New Road," or "The Destiny of England is in the great heart of England," or Mrs. Gooch's Golden Rule, or Mr. Roebuck's explosion, "I ask you whether in the whole world there is anything like it. I pray that our unparalleled prosperity may last"! For the great majority in the industrial and commercial movement there never was any prosperity. Even for the minority of men like Roebuck our unrivalled prosperity has not lasted.

In other words, if a later generation really wants to know what was the use of Matthew Arnold, it was this: that he had the power of withering up or reducing to ridicule the particular sort of rubbish talked by Mr. Roebuck in Parliament and by the "Gentleman with the Duster" in *John Bull*. He had the power of making some people at least understand that commercialism is not even the same as common-sense, far less the same as sagacity; and that a peasant in a field may sometimes be far more sagacious. He never tired of pointing out that we cannot even appreciate the merits of England until we understand how they go to make up the composite morality and culture of Europe; and that, then as now, we have understood that composite Europe so badly that all our denunciation and all our patronage has been random and remote from the point. He was the first to note a fault to which many moderns are still blind; I mean the fact that, while some parts of English ethics are still steadfast, all English politics, and especially English foreign politics, have become quite wildly changeable and fickle. He had the insight to speak of "the hot fits and cold fits" of British public opinion; and he would hardly have spoken of them less if he had lived to see both the clamour about killing the German Emperor and the clamour about reviving the German trade. He said of our treatment of European ideals that we picked them up and put them down again like counters, without understanding their value as coins; he certainly would not have said it less if he had heard people talking about the Fascisti or the Sinn Feiners or the Bolsheviks.

And he said one thing that has always seemed to me monumental in its truth and relevance; and I wish it could have been written in great letters across all the reports of all our recent foreign interviews and interventions, with their newspaper paragraphs about a firm stand by Mr. Lloyd George or a crushing answer to M. Poincaré: "Believe me, it is not failing to speak out with promptitude and energy that is the matter with you; it is having nothing consistent or valuable to say."



THE LATE M. MAURICE NORMAND, EDITOR OF OUR FAMOUS CONTEMPORARY "L'ILLUSTRATION," WHO DIED ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 20.

"L'Illustration," which, like "The Illustrated London News" here, has won world-wide fame as the premier illustrated paper of its country, has suffered an irreparable loss in the death of M. Maurice Normand. He was an extremely capable editor who upheld for many years the high reputation of our great Paris contemporary. M. Normand was well known to practically all the eminent literary men and artists of France, to whom he endeared himself by his charming manner and his infinite knowledge of the subjects with which they dealt. He leaves a gap in French journalism which it will be difficult to fill; while, to us, his death means the breaking of a link in a long and pleasant personal association.—[From a Portrait by Lucien Jonas.]

critic. And just as I fancy he was really greater as a critic than as a poet, so I would suggest that he was really greater as a political and social critic than as a literary critic. He took himself very seriously as a poet; and he took himself very seriously as a critic of poets. He did not take himself seriously as a critic of politicians, because nobody can take anything about politicians seriously; and precisely because he was not entirely serious he was entirely sincere. He performed the really valuable public function of telling our public men and our public Press that nine-tenths of what they were saying was nonsense. Alone in his generation he really knew that England is a part of Europe, and by no means always the happiest, the best-governed, or the most democratic part of Europe. All this, in which Arnold really was in advance of his time, seems to be entirely forgotten in our time. It is so completely forgotten that the "Gentleman with the Duster," in *John Bull*, can actually venture to quote Matthew Arnold about

CHINA'S ROYAL WEDDING: THE FORBIDDEN CITY—UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPHS.

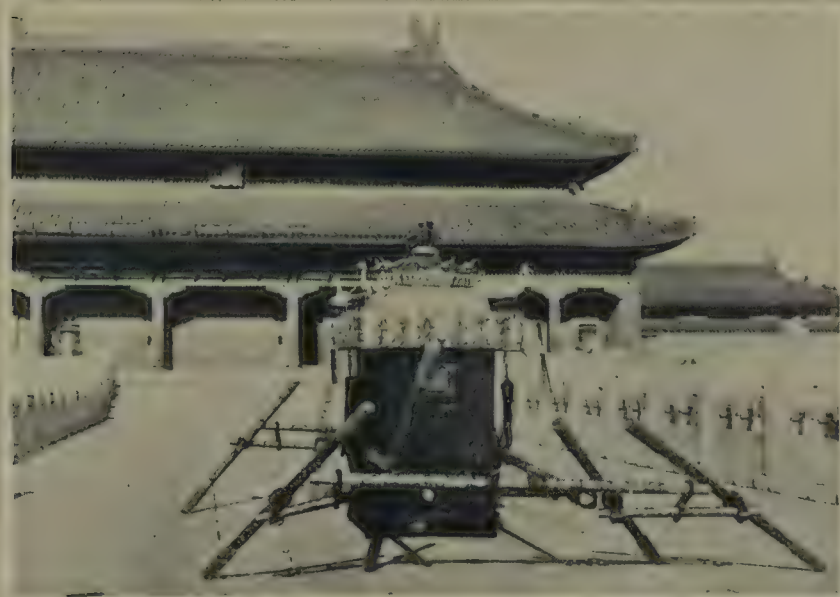
PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. R. F. JOHNSTON, THE EMPEROR'S TUTOR, AND THE ONLY FOREIGNER PRESENT AT THE CEREMONY.



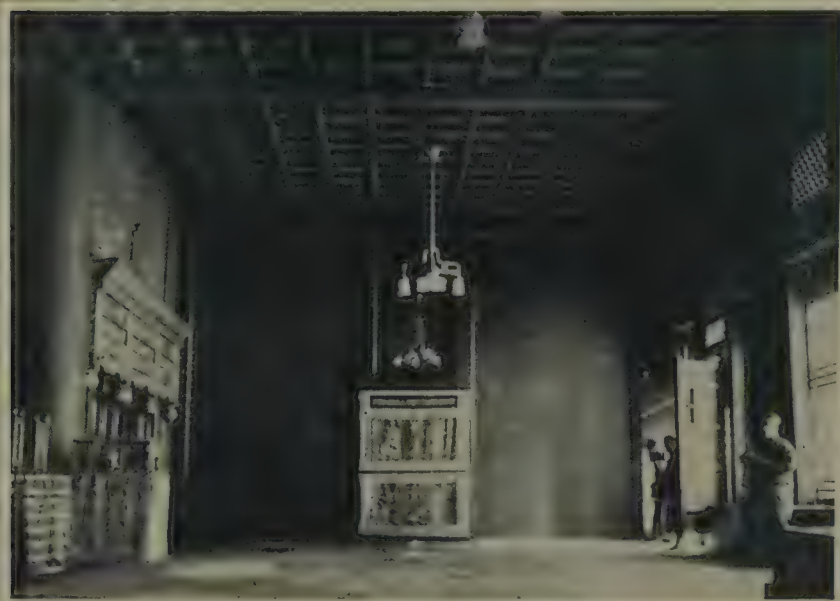
A RESIDENCE FOR THE EMPEROR'S "SECONDARY CONSORT": THE PALACE OF ETERNAL SPRING IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY AT PEKIN—A CORNER OF THE COURTYARD.



DECORATED FOR THE EMPEROR'S WEDDING: THE MAIN GATEWAY TO THE PALACE OF CLOUDLESS HEAVEN, WITHIN WHICH HE AWAITED THE BRIDE'S ARRIVAL.



HOW THE GIRL EMPRESS WAS BORNE TO THE PALACE OF CLOUDLESS HEAVEN TO MEET HER BOY BRIDEGROOM: THE BRIDE'S PHOENIX CHAIR.



WHERE SOME OF THE PICTURESQUE CEREMONIES AT THE MARRIAGE OF THE YOUNG EMPEROR TOOK PLACE: A PALACE RECEPTION-ROOM IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.



NOT YET SEVENTEEN, AND MARRIED TO A GIRL OF THE SAME AGE: PU-YI, WHO RETAINS THE IMPERIAL TITLE, BUT WILL BE THE LAST EMPEROR.

Although the young Emperor Pu-yi abdicated when China became a Republic, in 1912, he retains the imperial title, which, however, will cease at his death. He was born in 1906, and succeeded his uncle, Kuang-Hsu, in 1908. Ever since the Republic began he has lived in the palace in the Forbidden City at Peking, and the relations between the Republican Government and the Manchu Court are excellent. His wedding to the daughter of Jung Yuan, a Manchu noble, was celebrated with all the elaborate old-time ceremonial. First came the betrothal rites, last October,

and then, in turn, the joint worship of the imperial ancestors, sacrifices, and State ceremonies of congratulation. The actual wedding took place at the romantic hour of 4 a.m. on December 1. The bride, seated in the Phoenix Chair, was carried in procession by moonlight to the Palace of Cloudless Heaven. Before the happy pair ceremonially drank the Nuptial Cup together, many other quaint rites were observed. Our photographs are of unique interest, as taken in the Forbidden City by the only European guest, Mr. R. F. Johnston, the Emperor's English tutor.

COMMEMORATING THE CONQUEROR OF SMALL-POX: THE CENTENARY OF JENNER, DISCOVERER OF VACCINATION.

COPYRIGHT PHOTOGRAPHS (EXCEPT NOS. 5 AND 11) BY PERMISSION OF THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, 51A, WIGMORE STREET, NO. 11, BY COURTESY OF THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY; NO. 6, SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



1. THE FIRST VACCINATION: DR. EDWARD JENNER INOCULATING AN EIGHT-YEAR-OLD BOY, JAMES PHIPPS, WITH COW-POX MATTER, ON MAY 14, 1796.



2. A 1796 EXPERIMENT: JENNER INOCULATING HIS SON WITH SWINE-POX.



3. JENNER'S FIRST VACCINATION: A STATUE BY GIULIO MONTEVERDE.



7. WHERE JENNER WAS BORN ON MAY 17, 1749: THE VICARAGE AT BERKELEY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, HELD BY HIS FATHER, THE REV. STEPHEN JENNER.



9. WHERE JENNER PRACTISED FOR MANY YEARS AND DIED ON JANUARY 26, 1823: THE CHANTRY, ADJOINING THE CHURCHYARD AT BERKELEY.



8. USED BY DR. EDWARD JENNER DURING HIS PRACTICE: LANCETS AND SCARIFIERS OF GOLD, IVORY, AND STEEL.



10. WITH A COW IN THE BACKGROUND: A PORTRAIT OF EDWARD JENNER, NOW IN THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM, WIGMORE STREET.



4. A RELIC OF THE DISCOVERER OF VACCINATION: EDWARD JENNER'S MEDICINE-CHEST.



5. JENNER'S LONDON HOME IN 1803: 14, HERTFORD STREET.



6. USED BY DR. EDWARD JENNER IN HIS CONSULTING-ROOM: A CABINET FOR MEDICINES.



11. IN THE NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY: EDWARD JENNER, M.D., F.R.S., AT THE AGE OF 65—A PORTRAIT BY J. NORTHCOTE, R.A.



12. ANOTHER PORTRAIT BY J. NORTHCOTE, R.A., IN THE WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL MUSEUM: EDWARD JENNER, AGED 65.

Edward Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination, was born on May 17, 1749, at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, of which village his father was the vicar. When thirteen he decided to follow the profession of medicine, and served a term of six years' apprenticeship in Sodbury, Bristol. On attaining the age of twenty-one he came to London and entered as a house-pupil with the famous surgeon, John Hunter, with whose family he resided for two years. On leaving London he settled down to practise in Berkeley, his native village, and shortly after took up the study of cow-pox, with which, in the pastoral district in which he lived, he often met. His first experiment in vaccination was performed on May 14, 1796, when he took some matter from a pustule on a dairymaid's hand and inoculated a healthy boy about eight years of age, named James Phipps. On July 1 he inoculated him with variolous lymph from a case of small-pox, and found that the boy did not contract small-pox. Thus Jenner made his great discovery that those who contracted the milder disease of cow-pox were immune from small-pox, or

took it only slightly, a discovery which has saved thousands of lives from the dread disease. He first communicated his results in a paper of which the manuscript still exists (see illustration on page 124), and later, in 1798, in a short published treatise. In 1802 Parliament granted him £10,000 for expenses, after an inquiry during which Dr. Matthew Baillie testified that "If Dr. Jenner had not chosen openly and honourably to explain to the public all he knew upon the subject, he might have acquired a considerable fortune." A second grant, of £20,000, was made to him in 1806. In 1803 Jenner had set up in practice as a physician in Hertford Street, but not meeting with much success, he returned to Berkeley, where he died on January 26, 1823. "Vaccination," said Professor W. J. Simpson recently, "has saved more lives than any other medicine or preventive work in the world. Nobody realises what the conditions were before general vaccination came in. At least half-a-million people died yearly of small-pox in Europe." Countless others were disfigured and many blinded by it.

BOOKS OF THE DAY

By J. D. SYMON.

TWO most entertaining and excellent books which I have been reading with the keenest enjoyment sent me off on an odd tack of reminiscence, and compelled me to take down from a top shelf a battered, tattered, heavily thumbed old volume, there to look once more on a few disjointed sentences, which, for all their want of connection, have a curious relevancy to the newer works. The sentences may not, perhaps, make a very wide appeal to-day, for they have to do with a form of mental gymnastics that is now severely discredited, but they may still touch a chord in one

He means, I take it, proper to be exercised on the Bench, because the judge's jest "is bound by the altitude of his position to be received with a louder approbation than it deserves by its compulsory audience. *Non aliter* of schoolmasters." It is the old story of the dominie of "The Deserted Village"—

Full well they laughed with counterfeited glee
At all his jokes, for many a joke had he.

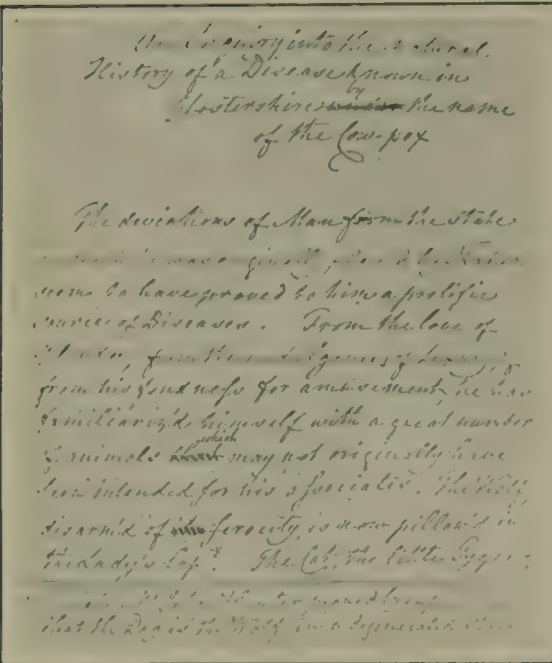
If, however, Themis, in her strictest mood, cannot approve of wit on the judgment-seat, there is happily no bar to its appearance between the boards of books that tell us "What the Judge Saw," or "What the Judge Thought," concerning persons and things. In his lighter moments, the author of "Katawampus" can amuse and instruct not only children, but children of a larger growth, with his judicial wit and humour. In one respect these are essentially judicial qualities, for our judges who possess the heavenly gift and do not waste it in trivialities, distil an essence of wit and humour peculiar to their calling. It may resemble the academic in its power of learned allusion and neat expression, and like the speech of Chaucer's Clerke of Oxenforde, it is "short and quick and full of high sentence," but it is less cloistral; for your judge rubs shoulders with a wider and more varied humanity than your don.

I wonder, by the way, if that line of Chaucer's is not the earliest description of "the Oxford manner" in literature. It fits very well even yet.

But this is straying from what the judge thought. He produces new documents in the case Whistler v. Ruskin, in which his father, Serjeant Parry, appeared with Mr. Peteram for the Plaintiff and ultimately wrested from Sir John Holker the glorious victory of a farthing damages. Friendly chance has thrown in Judge Parry's way the brief for the Defendant. Attached to that document are various interesting notes by Ruskin, hitherto unpublished.

But of all the essays in this volume, that which has delighted me most (for it beats even the letter from Uncle Dogberry to his niece Portia concerning her future at the Bar and in Parliament) is one that may seem at the first blush very technical and only to be understood of and appreciated by such as are themselves learned in the Law. But even Necessity herself, whether she golfs or no, and certainly every golfing layman, must enjoy the dissertation "What the Judge Thought Concerning the Law of the Lost Golf Ball." It is the quintessence of judicial wit and humour, exercised playfully upon its own proper material, from which every particle of dust has been blown away. Give me Judge Parry's or

of the good work done in Police Courts. Judge Parry notes that Biblical references to lawyers are disconcerting; that Rabelais has some unpleasant things to say about the Furred Law-cats; that Bunyan, Swift, and Dickens are severe, cruel, and uncomfortable in their handling of the legal profession; but he stands up, and with justice, for his order. No better advocacy, although it is implicit, could be found than the spirit that informs these two books. To his work at "Thames" Mr. Cairns brings a deep knowledge of his fellow men. He is no rule-of-thumb



HOW THE CONQUEST OF SMALL-POX WAS FIRST PROCLAIMED: EDWARD JENNER'S PAPER MAKING KNOWN HIS DISCOVERY OF VACCINATION—A FACSIMILE OF THE FIRST PAGE.

or two hearts, and here and there some reader may recognise them as the inspired work of one Thomas Arnold—not Thomas the father of Matthew. I trust that the memories they arouse will not be altogether painful.

The phrases, so singularly appropriate to the books before us, are these: "The judge often admired the beauty of virtue. The citizens are doing ill. The citizens are doing well. I have often admired the virtue of the citizen. The citizens admire the virtue of the judge."

In both volumes we hear much of citizens doing ill and well, in each we see a judge admiring the beauty of virtue, and on occasion the virtue of the citizen, although he does not lose sight of the citizen's shortcomings. And the final result of reading these two works is that we, as citizens, are compelled to admire the virtue of the judge, a virtue made up of rich learning, wit, wisdom, humour, and humanity. Not to beat about the bush longer, the books in question are "WHAT THE JUDGE THOUGHT," by his Honour Judge Parry (Fisher Unwin; 21s.); and "THE LOOM OF THE LAW," by Mr. J. A. R. Cairns, Magistrate of Thames Police Court (Hutchinson; 16s.).

When Judge Parry admires the virtue of the citizen, he is not content to do so in general terms, but charms his reader with concrete examples. He goes to the United States for three of these—Abraham Lincoln, Rufus Choate, and William Henry Seward; to Ireland for one, Daniel O'Connell; and to ancient Greece for one, Solon. The one Englishman in the list is Mr. Justice Maule, and his virtue consists chiefly in the fact that he was probably the greatest wit on the English Bench. In one case Maule's irony worked great public service. It was when he told Hall, the bigamist, that if he had told Maria (the second lady) the real state of the case and said, "I'll marry you if you choose to take your chance and risk it," he (Maule) would have treated the case more lightly. As it was, Hall got three months, or, as some say, four. But that was because he had not told Maria all about it.

But even then, Judge Parry is not convinced that irony and wit are, properly speaking, judicial qualities.



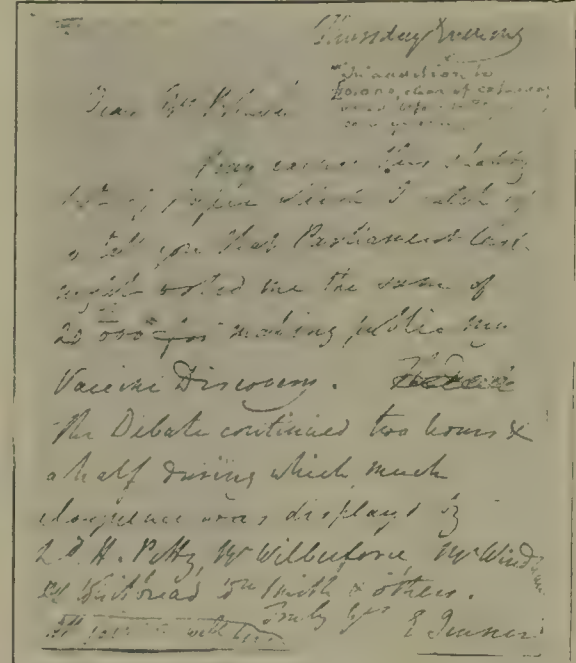
RIDICULING A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY: A CONTEMPORARY CARICATURE OF EDWARD JENNER, ENTITLED "THE COW POCK—OR—THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF THE NEW INOCULATION."

The centenary of the death of Edward Jenner fell on January 26. As shown by this cartoon, one of the publications of the Anti-Vaccine Society, he himself was not immune from virulent ridicule. Further illustrations of the subject appear on a double page in this number.

Copyright Photographs by Permission of the Wellcome Historical Medical Museum.

Mr. Cairns's book, a pipe and a chimney corner, and I ask no better companions for a winter evening.

From the County Court, pass now to the Police Court, and see "The Loom of the Law" at work. Mr. Cairns plays Asmodeus to the Queer Street where day by day he watches the warp and weft of that loom of which, he reminds us, "the threads are human souls. Every living soul is within the reach of its machinery, and you and I may be of its weaving to-morrow." Mr. Thomas Burke's Mrs. Raymond put it thus: "Police trouble comes to ev'body—even the 'igh-up ones.'" But if Mr. Cairns writes about the seamy side of life, he leaves us with a very reassuring impression



TELLING HIS SISTER THAT PARLIAMENT HAD VOTED £20,000 TO MAKE PUBLIC HIS VACCINE DISCOVERY: A LETTER FROM EDWARD JENNER TO MRS. BLACK (IN FACSIMILE).

practitioner; he studies every case individually, puts himself in the prisoner's place and judges accordingly. The beneficent "long remand" has become a powerful and successful instrument of reclamation and reform even in seemingly hopeless cases. In these "Experiences and Reflections of a Metropolitan Magistrate," Mr. Cairns has opened up an amazing chapter of the book of life.

Another very remarkable instance of how the Art of Optimism may be learnt in circumstances that would seem entirely opposed to Optimism, is to be found in Mr. Sidney Dark's "THE LIFE OF SIR ARTHUR PEARSON, Bt., G.B.E." (Hodder and Stoughton; 10s. 6d.). Like the biographies of Newnes and Northcliffe, it is concerned in part with a peculiar phase of journalistic success, and the life stories of these three men, read together, have their own significance in the history of the Press. But the purely journalistic part of Mr. Dark's interesting narrative falls into a secondary place when it is compared with the later phase of Sir Arthur Pearson's career. There the "champion hustler" is eclipsed by the philanthropist who, having faced and overcome the affliction of blindness, became a light to those who sit in darkness.

Mr. Dark does well, however, to remind his readers of Pearson's earlier interest in schemes of philanthropic work, his Fresh Air Fund and the Fresh Air Fortnight for slum children. Of that interest the great work of St. Dunstan's for soldiers and sailors blinded in the war was the natural development. It is here brought home with a force of cumulative detail not otherwise available. The reader sees Sir Arthur among his boys, meeting them first in hospital with those friendly words of encouragement that let them know they had still a future, leaving with each man a watch specially contrived for the blind and so giving him his earliest hint that his fingers would henceforth be his eyes. Pearson's work is traced from small beginnings to its world-wide range of beneficence. St. Dunstan's is not a charity, but a human brotherhood, where the blind learn how to fend for themselves and to hold their own in industrial and social life. That is Pearson's best monument, but it is well to have Mr. Dark's sympathetic record of how it was built up by the courageous man "who, despite misfortune, always found it good to live."

FROM FANCY DRESS TO MASQUERADE: SURPRISES IN THE BALL-ROOM.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. R. S. STOTT.



ROBIN HOOD TO THE RESCUE OF MAID MARIAN: AN INTERLUDE AT THE ALDWYCH CLUB'S CABARET
AND FANCY DRESS DANCE, AT THE CONNAUGHT ROOMS.

The Aldwych Club, the home of the advertising experts of London, held its annual Cabaret and Fancy-Dress Dance at the Connaught Rooms on the 19th inst. True to tradition, it sprang many surprises on the guests. One of the jokes, for example, was a "raid" by real police on "cocaine traffickers"; with news-boys

selling special editions reporting the scene, within five minutes of its occurrence. Maid Marian was "rescued" in due form by a Robin Hood descending by a rope, as shown in our illustration—and there was many another "stunt." It was all a huge success.—[Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.K.]

THE LOST HISTORY OF ETHIOPIA: NOW FOR THE FIRST TIME REVEALED.

By Professor G. A. Reisner, Ph.D., of Harvard University, Director of the Harvard-Boston Egyptian Expedition.

[We are indebted to Professor Reisner for enabling us to be the first to publish details and photographs of the most remarkable "Egyptian" excavation of recent times, except, perhaps, that of the tomb of Tutankhamen. It has not been possible to include in this Number all the photographs provided by Professor Reisner to illustrate his extremely interesting article. A second instalment of the photographs will be given in a subsequent issue.]

ETHIOPIA seems always to have possessed a charm for men of more northern lands. To Homer it was the land of the "careless Ethiopians" where the Olympian gods retired for recreation. My own imagination as a boy was deeply stirred by the

for the river traffic which brought the inexhaustible supplies of the south to Egypt—black slaves, resins, incense, ivory, ebony, ostrich feathers, leopard-skins, and many other luxuries demanded by the ancient Egyptians. Then, in the eastern desert, a long series of gold-mines extended southwards from the latitude of Thebes to the Abyssinian mountains, and the roads to most of these debouched in the Nile Valley in Ethiopia. In the New Empire, the gold supply of Egypt was brought from these mines, and Thothmes III. has left us a list of his annual income from their exploitation. Northern Ethiopia was a land of roads, and its control was a matter of necessity to the kings of Egypt.

In the Old Empire (about 2500 B.C.) the kings of Egypt exploited the southern trade by means of caravans led by the great officials of Elephantine—bold, adventurous men whose tomb inscriptions tell tales of the opening of roads through the wild desert tribes to the southern markets. Five hundred years later, the kings of the 12th Dynasty built a line of forts to guard the roads from the First Cataract to the head of the Third, where an Egyptian military and administrative colony was founded. And after the Hyksos invasion, when Egypt was becoming a great empire, one of the first acts was the conquest of Ethiopia and its occupation by an Egyptian administration headed by a viceroy. For 450 years a line

of twenty-four Egyptian viceroys ruled Ethiopia. Temples were built along the Nile from Assuan as far as Napata at the foot of the Fourth Cataract, at the upper end of what is now Dongola Province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Northern Ethiopia became a province of Egypt, and was thoroughly Egyptianised in its culture, and largely altered in its population, as wild tribes found safety of life and property under the Egyptian administration.

After the days of the Egyptian viceroys, in the obscure period between 1000 B.C. and 750 B.C., Ethiopia, a province of Egypt, became independent, and maintained its independent existence for eleven centuries.

It is this independent kingdom of Ethiopia which has been the subject of the researches of the Harvard-Boston Expedition during the years 1916-1922. The chronological basis essential to a reconstruction of the history of Ethiopia has been established by the



FILLED WITH WATER: THE TOMB OF TIRHAQA—SHOWING MR. ROBERT WILLIAMS, F.R.I.B.A., ON A RAFT, TAKING MEASUREMENTS.

The tomb was laid dry by bailing with petroleum-tins, but refilled with water from some subterranean source. The entrance is seen in the background.

excavation of the royal cemeteries at El-Kur'uw, Nuri, and Barkal, around Napata, the capital of Northern Ethiopia, and those around Meroe, the capital of Southern Ethiopia. All the kings of Ethiopia were buried in pyramids in these cemeteries, each having reigned on the average about a generation. Thus the group of craftsmen and artists who prepared the burial-place of one king was never exactly the same as that employed for the tomb of another, but individuals often worked for more than one king. By comparison, the similarities and differences of the work of these groups indicated clearly the order in which they had worked.

In other words, our present knowledge of the order of the kings of Ethiopia depends really on the

[Continued on page 142.]



MADE OF BLUE FAIENGE: FUNERARY FIGURES OF KING SENKAMANSEKEN, PROBABLY A GRANDSON OF TIRHAQA.

Photographs by Courtesy of Professor G. A. Reisner, Ph.D.

words of Isaiah, "Ah, the land of the rustling of wings which is beyond the rivers of Ethiopia" (Isaiah, Chapter XVIII.). Curiously enough, chance has set me the task of recovering the lost history of Ethiopia. I have seen its rivers, and realise now that the mysterious "land of the rustling of wings" is the swamp-land of the White Nile, breeding-ground for countless birds, and the southern boundary of Ethiopia.

Ethiopia is a name often applied to Abyssinia, but it belongs really to the Valley of the Nile from the First Cataract to the junction of the Blue and White Niles. The Egyptians called this region Cush, also its name in the Old Testament. Later, when Ethiopia became a kingdom, the rulers still called their land Cush, and when the King Aizana of Axum (Abyssinia) conquered Ethiopia (about 350 A.D.) he added to his titles that of the "King of Cush." But the Greeks called the man of Cush "Aithiops," or "Burnt-face," and classical authors write of Cush as "the land of the Ethiopians."

Pliny gives in his Natural History the names of nine writers who contributed books or portions of books on Ethiopia; and, besides these, there are to be reckoned the chapters of Pliny himself, of Strabo, Diodorus Siculus, Dion Cassius, and the astronomer Ptolemy. Strabo gives us the best account of the country, and Pliny a mass of unsorted fact and fiction about the strange inhabitants and their customs, but none of them has left us any material for a history of the land. There was one, Simonides the Younger, who, Pliny says, lived five years at Meroe, the southern capital of Ethiopia, "while he was writing concerning the Ethiopians." His book may have been a history of Ethiopia, but it has not survived to our day.

There were two Ethiopias—the Northern, a land of desert roads; and the Southern, a land of tropical rains. Northern Ethiopia includes the Valley of the Nile in its most arid parts, between the First and the Fourth Cataracts. This is almost the most poverty-stricken land in the world—a water channel between sandstone deserts with granite barriers. Here and there is a patch of cultivable land at the mouths of the lateral ravines, though not enough to support more than a scanty population. But the waters of the Nile flowed through from the south and made the desert passable for the caravans and



FOUND LYING IN WATER IN A BURIAL-CHAMBER OF THE PYRAMID: FUNERARY FIGURES (SHAWABTI) OF TIRHAQA.

These figures were made of alabaster, serpentine, and ferricrete sandstone.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT "EGYPTIAN FINDS": ETHIOPIAN KINGS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR G. A. REISNER, PH.D., OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, DIRECTOR OF THE HARVARD-BOSTON EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.



BEFORE EXCAVATION: AN APPARENTLY WASTE EXPANSE OF DESERT UNDER WHICH LAY FOR MANY CENTURIES THE FIRST ROYAL CEMETERY OF ETHIOPIA, AT EL-KUR'UW, CONTAINING TOMBS OF THE EGYPTIAN 25TH DYNASTY.



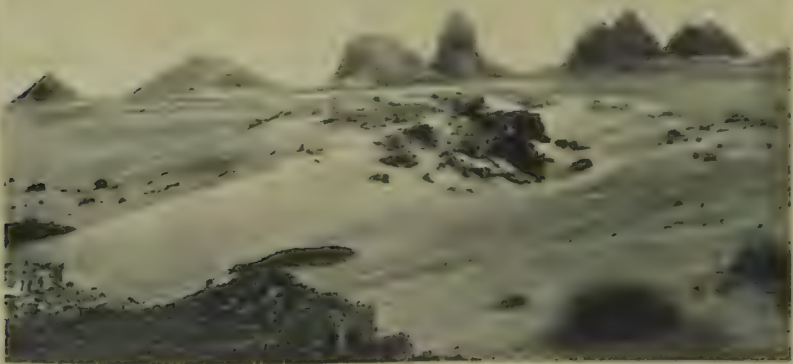
AFTER EXCAVATION: THE FIRST ETHIOPIAN ROYAL CEMETERY AT EL-KUR'UW, SHOWING (IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND) THE TOMB OF PIANKHY, AND (IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE AND BEYOND) TOMBS OF LIBYAN ANCESTORS OF THE ETHIOPIAN KINGS.

The discoveries in Ethiopia illustrated on this and other pages are the most important, excepting perhaps that of the tomb of Tutankhamen, in recent Egyptian excavation. "The chronological basis of the history of Ethiopia," writes Professor Reisner, "has been established by the excavation of the royal cemeteries at El-Kur'uw, Nuri, and Barkal, around Napata, the capital of Northern Ethiopia, and those around Meroe, the capital of Southern Ethiopia. . . . The history of the country is really the story of one of the most remarkable families of antiquity. About 900 B.C., a

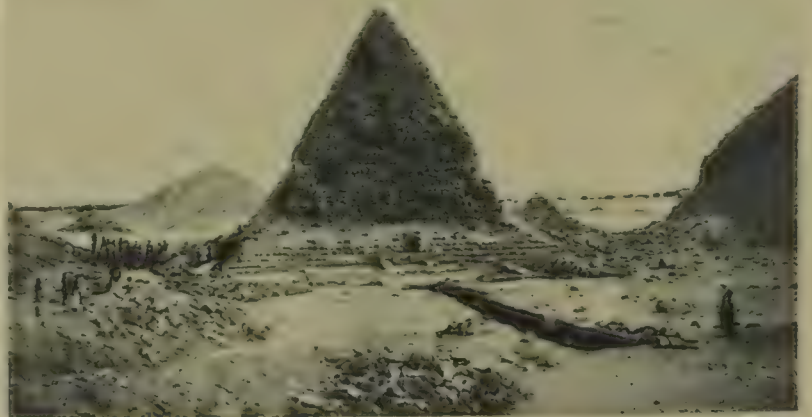
chief of one of the tribes of southern Libya, the Temehu, settled with his family at Napata, and was buried on the top of the hill at El-Kur'uw, the first tomb in the family cemetery, which afterwards became the first royal cemetery of Ethiopia." It was about 150 years later that a head of the family named Kashta became king, and the conquest of Egypt was extended by his son, Piankhy the Great, whose tomb is seen above, excavated, with others, from what appeared before to be a mere waste expanse of desert.

A LOST CHAPTER OF EGYPT REVEALED: A FIRST PUBLICATION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR G. A. REISNER, PH.D., OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, DIRECTOR OF THE HARVARD-BOSTON EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.



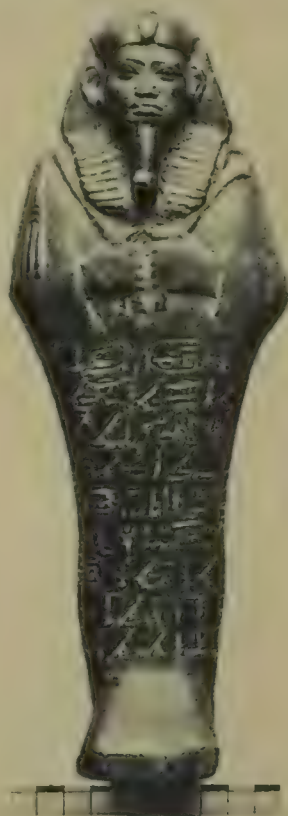
INCLUDING THOSE OF KING TIRHAQA (SECOND FROM LEFT) AND KING ASPALTA (SIXTH FROM LEFT): THE PYRAMIDS OF NURI.



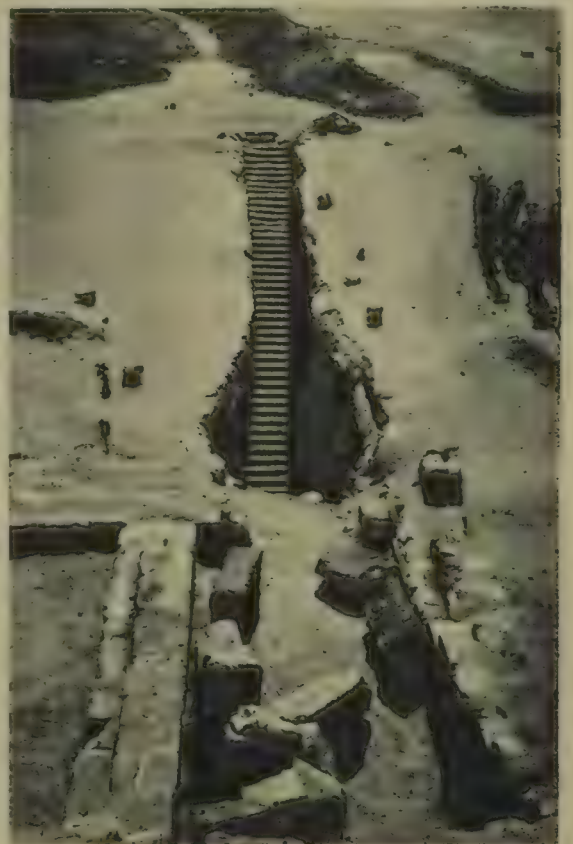
WITH ENCLOSING WALL, CHAPEL, AND STAIRWAY TO UNDERGROUND CHAMBERS: THE PYRAMID OF ASPALTA—THE CORE STRIPPED OF CASING.



AN ETHIOPIAN KING OF EGYPT ABOUT 593-568 B.C.: A STATUE OF ASPALTA IN GRANITE.



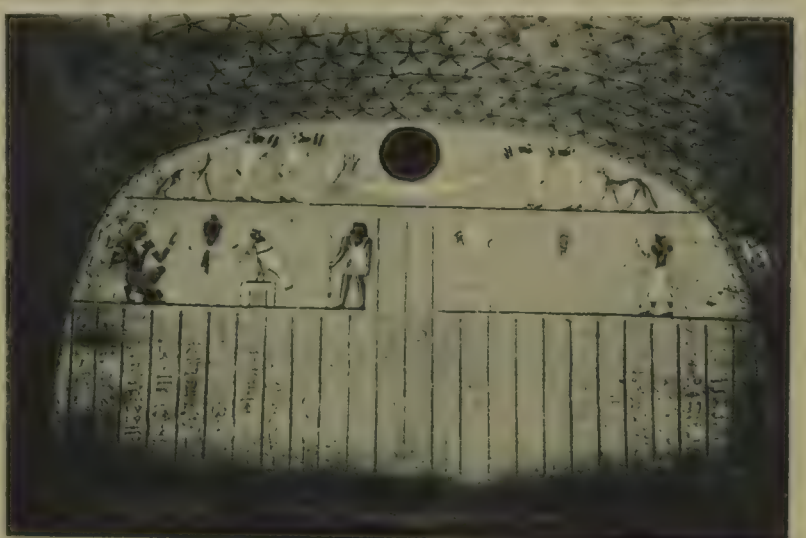
"MENTIONED IN ISAIAH": TIRHAQA—A FUNERARY FIGURE IN SERPENTINE.



WITH BROKEN CHAPEL WALLS (FOREGROUND): THE STAIRWAY OF ANLAMAN'S PYRAMID, FROM THE TOP.



AFTER ITS REMOVAL FROM THE TOMB IN THE SECOND ETHIOPIAN ROYAL CEMETERY, AT NURI: THE GRANITE SARCOPHAGUS OF KING ANLAMAN.



PAINTED IN COLOURS: THE BURIAL-CHAMBER OF KING TANUTAMON, WHO WAS DRIVEN OUT OF EGYPT BY THE ASSYRIAN, ASHURBANIPAL, IN 661 B.C.

The lost history of Ethiopia, as we learn from Professor Reisner's article on another page, has been largely recovered by the researches of the Harvard-Boston Expedition. Formerly only a province of Egypt, Ethiopia, between 1000 and 750 B.C., became an independent kingdom whose rulers conquered Egypt and became its Pharaohs. All these Ethiopian kings were buried in pyramids in the royal cemeteries at El-Kur'uw, Nuri, and Barkal, around Napata, and those around Meroe. Describing the Ethiopian royal lineage, Professor Reisner says: "After Piankhy, other descendants of Kashta—Shabaka, Shabataka, Tirhaqa (who is

mentioned in a prophecy of Isaiah) and Tanutamon—ruled over Egypt as well as Ethiopia from 710 to 661 B.C. (25th Dynasty). . . . This short imperial period of the Ethiopians was brought to an end by the far greater Assyrians, who invaded Egypt . . . but after Tanutamon twenty kings, all claiming descent from the original family, ruled Ethiopia from Napata and were buried at Nuri, where the second royal cemetery had been begun by Tirhaqa." In the Bible we read (II. Kings, xix 9) that Sennacherib, King of Assyria, "heard say of Tirhakah, king of Ethiopia, 'Behold, he is come out to fight against thee.'"

LOST GLORIES OF ANCIENT ETHIOPIA: A GREAT TEMPLE DISCOVERED.

PHOTOGRAPH BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR G. A. REISNER, PH.D., OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, DIRECTOR OF THE HARVARD-BOSTON EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.



BUILT ORIGINALLY IN THE 18TH DYNASTY (TO WHICH TUTANKHAMEN BELONGED) AND REBUILT BY PIANKHY, THE ETHIOPIAN CONQUEROR OF EGYPT: THE TEMPLE OF AMON AT NAPATA, JUST EXCAVATED.

In his article on another page, Professor Reisner writes: "After the Hyksos invasion, when Egypt was becoming a great empire, one of the first acts was the conquest of Ethiopia. . . . For 450 years a line of 24 Egyptian viceroys ruled Ethiopia. Temples were built along the Nile from Assuan as far as Napata at the foot of the Fourth Cataract. . . . After the days of the Egyptian vicerbys, in the obscure period between 1000 B.C. and 750 B.C., Ethiopia, a province of Egypt, became independent and maintained its independent existence for eleven centuries."

About 750 B.C. Kashta, who ruled at Napata, the capital of northern Ethiopia, took the title of king, and conquered upper Egypt as far as Thebes. "Piankhy the Great, son of Kashta, extended his dominions northwards to the Mediterranean and southwards to the swamps of the White Nile. . . . After Piankhy, other descendants of Kashta ruled over Egypt as well as Ethiopia from 710 to 661 B.C. (25th Dynasty); but their capital remained at Napata, where Piankhy had built a great temple to Amon, the national god."

WHEN ETHIOPIANS RULED OVER EGYPT :

PHOTOGRAPHS BY COURTESY OF PROFESSOR G. A. REISNER, PH.D., OF HARVARD

BEAUTIFUL WORKS OF ART IN GOLD AND SILVER.

UNIVERSITY, DIRECTOR OF THE HARVARD-BOSTON EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.



AMONG THE WORKS OF ART WHOSE DIFFERENCES OF STYLE SETTLED THE ORDER OF THE ETHIOPIAN KINGS: A GOLD BREAST-ORNAMENT FOUND IN THE TOMB OF KING NETAKLABATAMAN.



FROM THE TOMB OF KING ASPALTA: TWO GOLD HANDLE-CASES FROM STAVES (ACTUAL SIZE).



FROM THE TOMB OF ASPALTA: A GOLD VASE-LID WITH FLEXIBLE GOLD CHAIN (ACTUAL SIZE.)



FITTED WITH CURVING PINS TO BE PULLED OUT AND REPLACED WHEN IT WAS PUT ON: A GOLD COLLAR FROM THE TOMB OF A QUEEN OF KING SHABATAKA.



AN AMULET FROM QUEEN TABYRY'S TOMB: A BLUE MARBLE CAT (ACTUAL SIZE).



WITH A GOLD HEAD OF HATHOR ON ROCK-CRYSTAL: A QUEEN'S PENDANT (ACTUAL SIZE).



INSCRIBED WITH KING NETAKLABATAMAN'S NAME (ABOUT 833-813 B.C.): A SILVER MIRROR FOUND IN HIS TOMB.



WITH ASPALTA'S NAME INSCRIBED ON THE HANDLE: A GOLD VASE FROM HIS TOMB (ACTUAL SIZE).

Many gaps in the history of ancient Ethiopia and of the Ethiopian kings of Egypt have been filled by the remarkable discoveries made by the Harvard-Boston archaeological expedition in Egypt. As Professor Reisner, its Director, points out in his article on page 126, the chronological basis of the period has been established by the excavations at the various Ethiopian royal cemeteries, some of which are illustrated on other pages. "All the kings of Ethiopia," he writes, "were buried in pyramids in these cemeteries, each having reigned about a generation. Thus the group of craftsmen and artists who prepared the burial-place of one king was never exactly the same as that employed for the tomb of another. By comparison, the similarities and differences of the work of these groups indicated clearly the order in which they had worked. In other words, our present knowledge of the order of the kings of Ethiopia depends really on the products of the workshops of . . . the greatest masters of their crafts in Ethiopia, selected to work for the king. By a minute examination of their works we were able to arrange the pyramids of the kings in chronological order, and it only remained to write the names of the kings instead of the numbers with which

we had marked their pyramids. The names of some were already known. These were connected with their tombs by inscriptions. . . . The names of other kings, lost to human knowledge for nearly 2000 years, have been found in similar inscriptions and assigned to their respective pyramids." The cat amulet illustrated above was found, appropriately enough, in the tomb of Queen Tabyry, "a favourite queen of King Piankhy." The full description of the object below it is: "a pendant of gold and rock-crystal, from the tomb of another queen of Piankhy. The gold head of Hator and the gold base are joined by a gold cylinder which passes through a polished hole in the crystal." These and some of the other "finds" are shown in their actual size.

THE CEREMONIAL OF A PHARAOH'S FUNERAL: AN EGYPTIAN ROYAL BURIAL IN THE VALLEY OF KINGS.

A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING BY A. FORESTIER, FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY PROFESSOR W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE.



The numbers in the key-plan indicate (1) Standard-bearers; (2) Case containing Canopic vases; (3) Relatives lamenting; (4) Boat-shaped barge on sledge; (5) Mummy of the king; (6) and (7) Female mourners symbolizing goddesses; (8) Priest with censer; (9) Attendants of priest; (10) Sphinx; (11) Eye of Osiris; (12) Sprinkler; (13) Palm-bearers; (14) Slaves and oxen drawing barge; (15) High Priest with attendants;

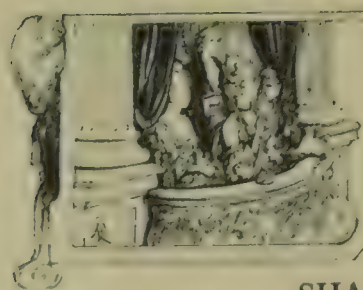
HOW TUTANKHAMEN PROBABLY ENTERED HIS TOMB: A RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING, FROM

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DATA, OF AN EGYPTIAN KING'S FUNERAL IN THE 14TH CENTURY B.C.

In connection with his lecture on "Royal Burials in Egypt," which he arranged to give at University College, London, on January 23, Professor Flinders Petrie, the famous Egyptologist, kindly supplied particulars for this interesting drawing. Mr. Forestier writes: "The sacred boat carrying the mummy has been placed on a sledge drawn by four oxen. . . . Several men, under a superintendent, helped in the pulling of the boat. . . . A priest walks alongside the sledge, turning round from time to time, offering incense and pouring libation. On the other side of the coffin the 'sprinkler,' with a brush dipped in a vase, throws water upon the ground, perhaps on the passers-by—it may be to ward off the evil eye. In the boat at the head and feet of the mummy, which lay on a couch, sheltered by a canopy adorned with floral decorations (in this case, a parchment imitation of the papyrus flowers), stood or knelt two

(16) Scribe reading; (17) Case containing statue or emblem; (18) Mourning women and priestess shaking sistrum; (19) Box of offerings; (20) Sacred boat borne by priests; (21) Bearers of insignia and personal objects; (22) Case of gold vases and offerings, with priests in attendance; (23) Horse-drawn chariot; (24) Two chariots drawn by slaves; (25) Thrones and chairs; (26) Royal couches; (27) Head of procession entering tomb.

female mourners, close relations of the deceased, probably wife and sister, symbolising the two goddesses Isis and Nephthys. Sometimes garlands of flowers were heaped in the boat, which had a figure of the Sphinx standing conspicuously on the prow, whose painted side (near the end) showed the eye of Osiris. Following the mummy, two men dragged a sledge on which was placed the case enclosing the four Canopic vases which contained the viscera of the deceased, all properly cleansed and embalmed in spices. . . . In front of the oxen walks the officiating priest, with a scribe reading prayers. A tall case, which may have contained the statue of the dead king, is drawn, by four men, in front of whom circle female mourners. Preceding them are slaves carrying offerings. . . . Next is seen a sacred ark borne by priests. . . . Then chariots, one of them harnessed. Further up slaves carry funerary furniture."—(Drawing Copyrighted in the United States and Canada.—C.R.)



The World of the Theatre

By J. T. GREIN.



SHAW IN FLEMISH.—A PEOPLE'S THEATRE FOR EAST LONDON.

IN Antwerp a week ago I saw big placards: "Royal Flemish Theatre—'De Vlinder,' by Bernard Shaw." *Vlinder* in Flemish means butterfly in English, and although it is my pride to claim familiarity with the drama of our famous "G. B. S.," I

spats on shiny boots; otherwise, rooms of home and club such as we may find at home, and a cut of clothes à la Bond Street. From the very first line the audience caught fire and the actors dashed along at lightning speed. Next to me sat the famous Flemish critic Auguste Monet, whose play, "When the Bells are Ringing," I hope to show to London. He looked at me with gleaming eyes in which I read the word "Brilliant." He demurred a little at the bacteria business. "Shaw is too fond of side-jumps," he said; "but what a wonderful comedy! How modern; how cynical; how devilishly clever; how strangely up-to-date, in spite of the play being of 1894!" As for the actors, to them the yards and miles of words meant nothing. Produced by the new leader of the Flemish Theatre, Dr. de Gruyter, a man of mark, every tirade went home, every character was rightly moulded.

I reflected: if we could get "The Philanderer" thus produced, if we could get our actors to work up steam to attain the right pace, it would be a huge success in London. For we have the men—Ernest Milton would be ideal as the Philanderer; and the quintette, headed by Dawson Millward, which has rendered the club scene in "Loyalties" memorable would admirably round off the male cast. The women we have too—a part for Miriam Lewes, another for Meggie Albanesi. So let Mr. Basil Dean, the right man to do the play, take note. If he incorporates it in his matinée scheme he will spin silk and gather laurels. But is it not wonderful that Dr. de Gruyter has rediscovered "The Philanderer," and that the renaissance of the play may hail from Antwerp? Once more the prophet has found honour abroad; and to think that in 1894 I was dense enough to let this gem slip through my fingers!

One of my daydreams is near realisation. The other, the National Theatre, like the birds, still flutters on the telegraph-wires, as the Dutch saying goes. But one bird is well in hand, for I have met Mr. A. E. Filmer, the well-known producer of the Birmingham Repertory Theatre, with many fine performances in his record since he studied his art under Granville Barker's guidance as his stage-manager at the Kingsway. And as he now thinks that the time has come to pursue his ideals in London, and as I was much impressed by his ideas, we put our heads together and determined to do for this side of the Thames what Miss Baylis has so marvellously achieved over

Waterloo Bridge—to create a People's Theatre in the East End. The plan is still in the process of evolution, although realisation is in the offing, for we have found a well-known manager, who owns a splendid theatre down East, willing to join hands with us, and to let us start in May with a repertory of revivals and new plays. We shall leave Shakespeare alone—at any rate at the beginning—for our company will be but small and select, and we know that there is a vast public in Whitechapel and purlieus for Shaw, Pinero, Carton, Jones, Houghton, Maugham, and the rest of the phalanx which constitutes the modern drama of these isles. Our system will be a play a fortnight; a three



ALFRED BUTLER SHOWS HIS PROWESS BY "KNOCKING OUT" ALGERNON HOZIER: "BATTLING BUTLER," AT THE NEW OXFORD.

From left to right, the photograph shows Mr. Fred Leslie as Hugh Bryant, Mr. Austin Melford as Algernon Hozier, Mr. Jack Buchanan as Alfred Butler, and Miss Sydney Fairbrother as Mrs. Alfred Butler.—[Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.]

was puzzled. I could not remember any play with a name approaching "Butterfly." I asked right and left; I telephoned to a well-known critic: "Can you tell me where *Vlinder* comes in in the Shawian drama?" Pause. "Don't know." So I went to the theatre, and no sooner had the curtain risen than the scales fell from my eyes. It was our dear old friend "The Philanderer," which, as far as I can remember, has never had a London run. Hereby hangs a tale. In 1893 my Independent Theatre had successfully launched Shaw as a dramatist with "Widowers' Houses," when he announced that he had a new play ready, and asked whether I, Dorothy Leighton, the novelist, and Charles Ashton Johnson, my associates, would hear it, the idea being to give it during the season? Shaw read it to us, and, although he is as brilliant a reader as he is a creator, I was amused, but not impressed. Frankly, I found the play excessively verbose, overloaded with side-issues on bacteria and so on, which struck me as irrelevant, and would, I feared, weary the audience. When the long lecture was over, my opinion was: "Too much cackle and too few 'osses'—this, of course, most politely, for already Shaw was our Jupiter, and we were convinced that our opinion was but that of the groundlings.

I do not quite remember what Miss Leighton and Mr. Ashton Johnson said, but vaguely, I believe, they were enthusiastic about the dialogue and not hopeful of the story. Personally, I was, moreover, convinced that the English actors of that day could not possibly cope with the flood of dialogue—that their tongues were not glib enough to rattle it off at the lightning speed required. Shaw was probably much amused at our lack of appreciation, and took his manuscript away. What happened next I don't quite know; I think "The Philanderer" was given at Manchester by Miss Horniman, and some time in Repertory at the Coronet, Notting Hill Gate. I never saw it, and when I read it in "Plays, Pleasant and Unpleasant," I still more admired the dialogue and still found it very long.

Now when I saw it in Flemish, I found quite "another pair of sleeves." It was a Sunday afternoon; the good Flemish bourgeois packed the theatre. The setting was not only modern but faultlessly British—except that the club servant wore bright stockbroker



"BATTLING BUTLER," AT THE NEW OXFORD: MR. JACK BUCHANAN AS ALFRED BUTLER AND MISS SYDNEY FAIRBROTHER AS HIS ELDERLY WIFE.

Photograph by Stage Photo. Co.

months' season in the spring; then a tour; and in the autumn once more some months in East London.

We are going to adopt the system of commonwealth, which implies a small capital (part found—walk up, you enthusiasts!); a living wage for every actor; the net result to be divided between a reserve fund, management remuneration, and the actors *pro rata* to their salary. Now here is, I venture to say, a chance for the British playwright, a chance for the young generation, a chance for Whitechapel—perhaps a chance to bring West to East; for, if our public crosses the bridge to go to the Old Vic, there is no reason why it should not be lured beyond the frontier line of Aldgate Pump.

In giving the *primeur* of the scheme to *The Illustrated London News*, I may add that our company is in formation, our repertory practically selected, and that, unless the untoward event of "twixt cup and lip" intervenes, the People's Theatre will be in existence when our next issue appears. Look out, then, for the name of the theatre next week; and, if our readers are interested in the scheme, their views and support will be heartily welcomed at 24, Launceston Place, W.8, by its originators, Mr. A. E. Filmer and J. T. Grein.

After seeing "A Roof and Four Walls" I came away from the Apollo Theatre feeling that Mr. Temple Thurston had unrolled a human document for my benefit, and that Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry had helped me to read it. The problem that faces the two young people in his play is surely one of vital interest. Both artists—she a singer, he a composer—the wife's success outstrips the husband's. With money come independence, self-reliance, and a disregard of the husband's authority—an authority which, obviously, the husband finds it difficult to assert. The development of this theme is full of humour, of delicate sidelights, and human understanding. The result is a play that gives one to think, and a performance that grips because it is sincerely felt.



IN "A ROOF AND FOUR WALLS": MISS PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY AS MRS. STENNING, IN MR. E. TEMPLE THURSTON'S NEW COMEDY, AT THE APOLLO.

In "A Roof and Four Walls," Miss Neilson-Terry not only proves once more what a first-rate actress she is, but gives ample evidence of her ability as a vocalist.—[Photograph by Revell Studios.]

THE FRENCH GRIP ON GERMANY'S COAL: SCENES IN THE RUHR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FARRINGTON PHOTO. CO., MEURISSE, TOPICAL, AND G.P.U.



FLAGS AT HALF-MAST ON GERMANY'S DAY OF MOURNING: AN INSTANCE.



THE COAL SYNDICATE OFFICES AT ESSEN OCCUPIED BY FRENCH TROOPS: A DETACHMENT WITH MACHINE-GUNS.



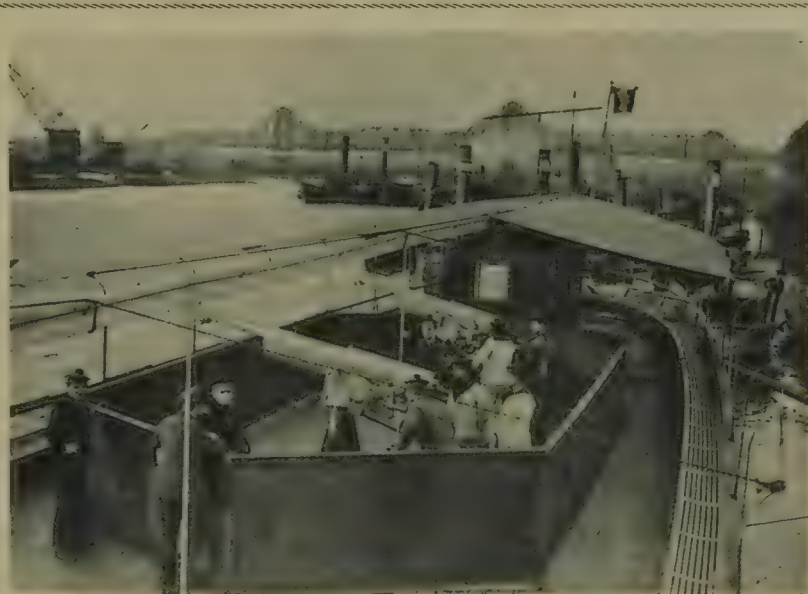
"LLOYD GEORGE ON FRENCH RHINE-
LAND POLICY": A GERMAN POSTER.



FRENCH TANKS PARKED IN HERR STINNES' STEEL-WORKS: A STRONG DISPLAY OF MILITARY FORCE IN THE RUHR DISTRICT TO SECURE GERMAN COAL.



IN TOUCH WITH THE ACTUAL PRODUCT THAT WAS THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE: A FRENCH SOLDIER GUARDING A BARGE-LOAD OF GERMAN COAL.



THE TRICOLOUR ON THE RIVER RUHR: THE DECK OF THE FRENCH GUNBOAT "LORELEY," WITH ITS TWO GUNS—SHOWING THE RUHR BRIDGE.



WITH MANY FISTS RAISED, BUT A GOOD DEAL OF LAUGHTER: A GERMAN CROWD DEMONSTRATING OUTSIDE THE FRENCH HEADQUARTERS IN ESSEN.

After the French occupation of the Ruhr valley, Germany entered on a campaign of protest. President Ebert and the Chancellor, Dr. Cuno, issued a proclamation urging the people to self-control and appointing Sunday, January 15, to be observed as a Day of Mourning throughout the country. The flags of all official buildings were to be flown at half-mast, and demonstrations were organised. In Essen, however, the French Commandant, General Fournier, issued a proclamation forbidding any demonstration on the Day of Mourning, or the flying of flags at

half-mast. On that day the Germans also arranged a half-hour protest strike, that is, a cessation of work from 11 to 11.30. In Essen the commencement of the pause was announced by the tolling of bells. A crowd gathered opposite the Kaiserhof Hotel, the headquarters of the French Commission, and sang "Deutschland über Alles," "The Watch on the Rhine," and "Siegreich wollen wir Frankreich schlagen" (Victoriously let us march against France). Later, French troops occupied State coal-mines, and several German industrial magnates were arrested.

"TALKING" AND "THINKING" ANIMALS: A MYSTERY FROM GERMANY.

"LOLA." By HENNY KINDERMANN.*

THE "new zoopsychology" became caviare to the general in 1904, when Wilhelm von Osten exhibited his "wise" stallion Hans II., maintaining that he had taught him spelling and arithmetic. Demonstrations before a scientific commission merely strengthened the public's scepticism, for the investigating body "finally knew no better," as Miss Kindermann has it, "than to heap their ridicule on the careful and patient labours of a lifetime." Karl Krall, of Elberfeld, then entered the arena. In company with von Osten, he began with Hans II., and, encouraged, he continued with the Arab stallions Zarif and Mohammed. "Both these animals learnt to count by means of rapping out the numbers with their hoofs on a board. One rap with the left fore-hoof always counted as 'ten,' while each rap with the right fore-hoof counted as 'one' only. The number twenty-five was therefore composed of two left raps and five right ones. Spelling was similarly indicated by a system of raps meant to express separate letters of the alphabet. A pause followed after each number, and, the answers being displayed to sight in the form of rows of numbers, it sufficed to place the letter thus indicated beneath its respective number in order to work out the reply."

Then, in 1912, came Rolf, the two-year-old Airedale terrier of Mannheim, whose mistress, Frau Paula Mockel, made what were, seemingly, Munchausen claims for him. In the columns of the *Muenchner Nachrichten*, she wrote: "It was accident that led to our discovery of his talent for doing sums correctly. Our children were sitting together at work on their home-lessons, and one of my little girls—seized with a fit of inattention—was unable to solve her very easy task—viz., 122 plus 2. At length, and after the child had stumbled repeatedly over this simple answer, my patience was at an end, and I punished her. Rolf, whose attachment to the children is quite touching, looked very sad, and he gazed at Frieda with his expressive eyes as though he was anxious to help her. Seeing this, I exclaimed: 'Just see what eyes Rolf is making! It looks as if he knew what you do not!' No sooner had I said this than Rolf, who had been lying under my writing-table, got up and came to my side. In surprise I asked him, 'Well, Rolf, do you know what two plus two amounts to?' Whereupon the animal tapped my arm with his paw four times. . . . After a little while we asked him again—'Five plus five?' Here, too, the correct answer was forthcoming, and thus on the first day did we question him up to a hundred, and with equal success." The recorder's own comment was "We were all speechless"—an understandable state of mind!

In such manner, it was set out that Rolf learnt to recognise letters and numerals; "to solve his sums correctly in every form of arithmetic, finally even getting as far as to extract two and three roots"; to give his paw twice for "yes" and thrice for "no"; to spell phonetically, using numbers for letters; to identify birds and trees; and "to make original remarks"—such as the one he rapped out on Aug. 20, 1914, after war had been explained to him as scuffling and quarrelling—"Lol (his version of his name) grn (i.e., gern=likes to) raufn, mudr frbidn (i.e., Mutter verbieten=mother forbids) abt franzos raufn mit deidsn (i.e., Deutschen), mudr soln frbidn (i.e., Mutter soll es verbieten=mother should forbid it), di nid dirfn (dürfen) raufe, is ganz wirsd fon di(=They should not be allowed to quarrel—it is very rough of them!)." He was tried many times: "Tests were carried out prior to which the whole family had to vacate the house—carpets were taken up, in order to hunt for electric wires; window-shutters were closed; cupboards and premises searched, and sentinels posted—all this being tolerated by them (the Mockels) with the utmost good-humour! And, in spite of all this upheaval, Rolf was almost without exception ready with his replies!" How very like a spiritualistic séance challenged by unbelievers! And how dare the Germans in their jocularly refer to such Airedale intelligentsia as Petroleum-Dogs, a play on Airedale as pronounced in German—Erd-oel!

Follows Miss Kindermann's personal experience—with Lola, born at Mannheim, on Jan. 27, 1914, daughter of Rolf, the "speaker," and of Jela, thoroughbred of little account.

* "Lola; or, the Thought and Speech of Animals." By Henny Kindermann. Translated (from the German) by Agnes Blake. With a chapter on "Thinking" Animals by Dr. William Mackenzie, of Genoa. (Methuen and Co.; 6s. net).

Lola was not a bright pupil until she came under the tuition of Miss Kindermann. She was then two, and knew only "yes" and "no." Almost at once, taught as a little child might be, she learnt to rap out answers on the palm of her mistress's hand, adding, multiplying, subtracting, dividing; slackening and making mistakes only when tired, or bored by too much repetition of the same task. A fresh system of tapping was devised for her—an improvement upon that taught to her father. She mastered the



THE BEGINNING OF THE "NEW ZOOPSYCHOLOGY": THE "WISE" HANS II. RECOGNISING A PERSON FROM HIS PHOTOGRAPH.

Reproduced from "The Illustrated London News" of 1904.

numbers representing her alphabet, and began to read, to spell, and to "talk." When the work gave her a headache she tapped "36, 5"—we (weh=pain, or hurt).

Nor was this all: she went much further than her father. It is recorded that she would tell hour and minute by sense of time, not by clock, although she could do that also, and that she was not long confused by Summer Time; that she could count dots on paper;

the temperature, forecast the weather two or three days ahead; that she could compose and write short letters, notably of thanks for biscuits received, could connect ideas and make spontaneous communications—and so on, until Old Moore loses faith in his prophetic touch and Whitaker pales before the eyes!

And the consequence of all this learning was that Lola became socialistically inclined! If she is alive she is probably "Red" by now. "Since she has made these 'educational advances' one can often see in her eyes something that amounts to an angry reproach; something like an impatient question, as to why we have so much food and freedom as compared with what is meted out to her. She follows our thoughts to a great extent, and our abilities no longer seem to impress her, since—to her—it is only those which she herself has mastered that come under this heading at all, and here—a slight contempt for the 'oppressor' is often discernible. There is also a greater show of independence and frequent contrariness, owing to her diminished respect for our 'species'—in short, it becomes more difficult to deal with the dog. The days of blind confidence are past. . . . In other words—the position of Master and Man since the spread of education.

How to explain these marvels? That is indeed the question. Trick, thought-transference, unsuspected "human" abilities, sympathy, association of word and action, what?

Dr. William Mackenzie, of Genoa, after assuming that fraud does not enter into the matter, says, "We seem to be dreaming, or to be reading the account of a dream. . . . yet I am convinced that it is not a dream. It is another kind of psychological reality. . . . Is there intelligence in the dog, or is the intelligence in others?"

"If by intelligence in this case we mean the possibility of the animal under observation giving replies to questions with, in the human sense, actual understanding of the import of such replies, as well as the possibility of the animal, a dog two years old, being able, after a maximum of fifteen hours' lessons, to read, write and count, and know what it is learning; if that is what is meant by intelligence in this case, I must say that I do not believe in it, and that I feel compelled for scientific reasons to examine every other hypothesis before having recourse to this one."

This he does, with care and knowledge, and scrupulous fairness; and his chief conclusion is that the "thinking" animal owes its powers to a very particular psychic relationship between its master and itself—a psychic automatism of a mediumistic type—and, in the case of the mathematics more especially, that there exists in the animal a psychic substratum predisposed to the subjects with which it is successful.

"We may suppose," he argues, "that a peculiar psychic concordance, which, failing a better term might be called mediumistic, exists between Lola and her mistress. The mistress then, in some way, will have 'communicated' through the dog the substance of her psychic self (perhaps with eventual autonomous additions from the canine or other psychic entity); all this happening, we must suppose, in a subliminal way, with partial psychical disassociation on the part of the authoress, if not also probably on the part of Lola, about which I am quite certain (and in this I agree with Neumann) that it absolutely does not understand anything or know anything of almost all the manifestations of thought which it exhibits. . . . We find that the mediumistic hypothesis, however shifty it may seem, is a better explanation than the telepathic hypothesis. . . . For the rest I repeat that 'telepathy' also may co-exist along with 'mediumistic' action. In a general way, telepathy would seem to assume in the animal a greater amount of 'human' psychic affinity, whilst in mediumistic action I look upon the animal as reacting to the intervention of the other mind in a much more 'automatic' way: almost like a 'speaking table,' but a table provided with live feet rather than inert legs, and, above all, provided with a nervous system forming part of it, so that very little action on the part of the medium is required, but the subliminal action of the investigator is enough by itself to work it."

There "Lola" must be left, for the judgment of the many who will read it: many to scoff and ask for salt; some to believe; some to quote: "There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, Than are dreamt of in your philosophy." E. H. G.



THE "TALKING" AND "THINKING" DOG: LOLA, THE AIREDALE.

Reproduced from "Lola," by Courtesy of the Author and of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen and Co.

that she could measure by eye, and that within half a centimetre at a distance of about thirty centimetres; that she could name the various notes in music when they were played clearly and slowly; that she could identify persons and their particular belongings, tell

A CONTRAST TO BISMARCK'S DAY: BERLIN REDUCED TO PROTESTING.


PHOTOGRAPH BY CARL FERNSTADT.



UNDER THE SHADOW OF THE BISMARCK STATUE AND THE 1870 VICTORY COLUMN: BERLIN'S PROTEST AGAINST THE FRENCH OCCUPATION OF THE RUHR—THE CROWD AS SEEN FROM THE REICHSTAG.

A huge crowd assembled outside the Reichstag in Berlin to protest against the military action of France in the Ruhr valley, and many similar demonstrations have been held elsewhere in Germany. In the Ruhr the German trade unions threatened a general strike if the French troops were not withdrawn from the mines and the arrested German officials released. It was rumoured also, on January 22, that there had been movements of German Reichswehr troops near the eastern boundary of the Ruhr district, and that entraining exercises had been

carried out at Munster before General Ludendorff. The French Government was reported to have called in Marshal Foch to advise as to ensuring the safety of the French troops of occupation in the Ruhr. A recent report from Berlin, however, said that there was no talk of military resistance; but that people were expecting a return to something like war conditions in the matter of restrictions on luxury, and the practice of stringent economy, as urged by the Chancellor in a message sent to all the provincial governments.



THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.



ISLANDS.

By Professor J. Arthur Thomson, M.A., Hon. LL.D. (Edinburgh), Regius Professor of Natural History in the University of Aberdeen.

THERE is a manifold fascination in islands—if they are not too large, like Australia. The charm is partly artistic, for we see what is beautiful in itself surrounded by a beautiful frame, and there is

elevation may result in a continental mass. If this be true, islands may give rise by coalescence to continents; but what is more evident is that continents may give rise to islands, as Africa to Madagascar.

Coral Islands. Although the starting-point of a coral island is a volcanic peak, or a worn-down oceanic island, or the shelf of shallow water round a coast, the mode of formation puts coral islands by themselves. They are *constructional* enough, for they are due to the shells or skeletons formed from the salts of the sea by the vast colonies of coral polyps. Reef-building corals require a warm and shallow sea, with plenty of food and motion; and those coral atolls that occur far from land, with deep water all round them, are there only because a volcano top has been raised to near enough the surface to allow of the settlement of free-swimming coral embryos, or because the corals have established themselves on some previous oceanic island that has been worn down below the surface. No reef-building corals can thrive at a depth exceeding thirty fathoms, and most of them prefer five to seven. We cannot discuss the not very easy problem of the history of coral islands—*e.g.*, how a fringing reef may become a barrier reef, and that a ring-like atoll; or how the growth is affected by the elevation and subsidence of the sea-floor; or how a volcano-top that is too deep for colonisation by corals may be gradually raised by the ceaseless showers of chalk-forming animals, from the surface overhead. But an absolutely essential fact is the ceaseless alternation of waste and repair, scrapping and rebuilding. Storms play havoc with the coral-growths, smashing them into fragments, grinding them into powder. But this severe pruning promotes further growth, and the seaward slope of the reef is broadened. Masses are thrown inwards, too, within the breakwater of the growing atoll-ring, and thus dry land may be gradually formed, on which even coco-palms may grow.

Floating Islands.

There are a few islands that do not fit very well into either of the two great divisions—continental and oceanic. Thus, huge deposits may be formed near the mouths of rivers which bring down large quantities of

mud and sand and gravel. There are also "floating islands," sometimes small, like the one that periodically appears in Derwentwater, sometimes large enough to carry a village. They seem to arise in various ways—*e.g.*, by the accumulation of enormous masses of dead brushwood and the like at the mouth of a river; or by the growth of crowded tangles of aquatic vegetation on the surface, and the addition of sheets of dead debris raised from the bottom by the evolution of marsh gas in hot weather. Oftenest, perhaps, floating islands are separated-off masses of shore vegetation which have grown out among mangrove-roots, osiers, bullrushes, and the like, and caught up a certain amount of soil during floods or high tides. In the course of time the heterogeneous masses may become coherent and substantial enough to bear trees of their own. In a storm they are broken loose like rafts from their moorings.

In his "Naturalist's Voyage," Darwin tells of the floating islands of Lake Taguatagua in Chile. "They are composed of the stalks of various dead


plants intertwined together, and on the surface of which other living ones take root. Their form is generally circular, and their thickness from four to six feet, of which the greater part is immersed in the water. As the wind blows they pass from one side of the lake to the other, and often carry cattle and horses as passengers."

Mr. Hyatt Verrill tells us of all sorts of islands—in river, lake, and open sea, in tropical and polar regions, islands of salt and islands of pearls; and he gives us a vivid impression of their individuality. His strangest picture is of Saba, in Caribbean waters, where a Dutch village called Bottom nestles in the crater of a sleeping volcano a thousand feet and more above the sea, and the chief industry is boat-building! "When the boat is built, they lower it over the edge of the cliff with block and tackle, exactly as though the island were a ship and they were lowering a lifeboat."

Biology of Islands.

There are three outstanding questions in regard to the fauna and flora of islands. The first concerns origins, and it is evident that a continental island will have, to start with, a fair sample of the fauna and flora of the land-mass from which it was separated off; whereas an oceanic island must be restricted to organisms that could be carried thither by currents and winds and on the feet of birds, or could actively reach the shore by flight or swimming. The problems thicken when we inquire (*e.g.*, with Alfred Russel Wallace in his "Island Life") how the fauna of Madagascar is so different from that of Africa, from which it was separated off in a very remote age. The contrast between New Zealand and Australia is also very striking. The second question has to do with the changes in the fauna and flora in the course of the island's history, and the adaptations that have been wrought out as the direct or indirect results of the insular peculiarities. Thus, to take a simple case, the proportion of flightless to flying beetles in Madeira is very high, and we have to consider, in interpreting this, Darwin's suggestion that the flying types tend to be swept out to sea by the winds. Severe glaciation profoundly altered the fauna and flora of Great Britain, and volcanic eruptions have often done the same elsewhere. It is very interesting, following Dr. James Ritchie's fine study, "The Influence of Man on the Animal Life of Scotland," to consider the changes of addition and subtraction that man has brought about, in a small country, in, say, ten thousand years.

The third question concerns the origin of new species on islands. Organisms are variable, and a



SHOWING HOW ROOTS SPREAD ABOVE GROUND AND BIND FALLEN LEAVES AND DEAD TREES TOGETHER: A FOREST ON A FLOATING ISLAND.

"Floating islands do not occur in the sea, but are confined to lakes and rivers . . . mainly in tropical countries."

Illustrations from "Islands and Their Mysteries," by A. Hyatt Verrill. By Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Andrew Melrose, Ltd.

some satisfaction in the unity which the insulation gives. It is partly sentimental: the island raises an illusion of expectancy, a hope of discovery. It is partly historical: so many associations cling to islands, from Patmos to Atlantis, from Corsica to St. Helena, from Bermuda to Tobago. But we doubt if the scientific fascination is not greatest. How did this island begin; what has been its history; how has it been peopled by plants, animals, and men? We have been recalled to these old questions by Mr. Hyatt Verrill's altogether delightful "Islands and their Mysteries" (1923). If anyone wishes for a refreshing holiday, let him read every evening for a week two chapters of this book of picturesque explorations among the islands of the sea.

Continental Islands.

Of islands there are two great kinds—the continental and the oceanic. A continental island was once part of the nearest continent; but "nearest" is a relative term, as we see in contrasting Great Britain, which belongs to Europe, with New Zealand, which belongs to Australia. The detachment of the island may be brought about by a subsidence of part of the continent, or in the case of small islands by erosion severe enough to make an island out of a peninsula. On many coasts we see the actual separation of great stacks of rock from the main cliff. The continental islands, large and small, are sometimes called *destructional*; they are, so to speak, on the *minus* side.

Oceanic Islands.

Oceanic islands are gains rather than relics. They are due to the tops of submarine volcanoes, or to the summits of a slowly rising mountain chain, or to coral growths on the shoulders of either of these. An oceanic island was not previously part of something else, and it is sometimes called *constructional*, being, so to speak, on the *plus* side. It has been suggested by some geologists that the gradual elevation of a submarine plateau may lead to the formation of an archipelago of islands, and that further



ANIMALS THAT FORM ISLANDS: A GROUP OF LIVING CORALS ON A CORAL REEF. (MUCH ENLARGED).

new departure on an island is more likely to gain a foothold just because of the isolation, which favours inbreeding. Thus, each island in the East Indies has its peculiarities in the way of monkeys, reptiles, fresh-water fishes and snails. Each island in Hawaii has its own species of honey-sucker, and each forest its own land-snail. Each of the three groups of rookeries in the Behring Sea has its own species of fur seal, and there are different giant tortoises on the various Galapagos Islands. In short, islands illustrate the importance of *isolation* as a factor in evolution. And what men have islands bred!

THE LEEK YIELDS TO THE ROSE AT "RUGGER": ENGLAND v. WALES.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C.N.



THE ENGLISH PACK, WHOSE FINE PLAY LARGELY WON THE MATCH: BREAKING UP FROM A "SCRUM"—AN INCIDENT IN AN EXCITING GAME.



THE HOME SIDE IN DANGER: A WELSH FORWARD (THIRD FROM RIGHT) BREAKING THROUGH THE ENGLISH DEFENCE BY A SKILFUL BIT OF DRIBBLING.



WINNERS BY 7 POINTS TO 3: THE VICTORIOUS ENGLISH TEAM IN THE INTERNATIONAL MATCH AGAINST WALES AT TWICKENHAM.



NEVER YET SUCCESSFUL IN AN INTERNATIONAL MATCH AT TWICKENHAM: THE WELSH TEAM BEATEN BY ENGLAND AFTER A CLOSE GAME.



AN ENGLISH THREE-QUARTER PREVENTED FROM GETTING AWAY: MR. C. N. LOWE (IN WHITE JERSEY) COLLARED WHILE ABOUT TO TAKE A PASS.



A STUDY IN "RUGGER" EXPRESSIONS: ONE OF THE ENGLISH PLAYERS IN A TIGHT CORNER, TACKLED BY THREE WELSHMEN.

England beat Wales in the International "Rugger" match at Twickenham on Saturday, January 20, by a dropped goal and a try (7 points) to a try (3 points). Wales has never yet won an international match at Twickenham. The spectators numbered about 40,000. Our photograph of the English team shows (from left to right)—standing: Messrs. J. M. B. Scott (referee), A. M. Smallwood (Leicester), R. Edwards (Newport), H. L. Price (Leicester), R. Cove-Smith (Old Merchant Taylors), A. T. Voyce (Gloucester), and E. Myers (Bradford); sitting—E. R. Gardner (Devonport Services), C. A. Kershaw (United Services), C. N. Lowe (Blackheath), W. J. A. Davies (United Services—captain), W. W. Wakefield (Cambridge University), L. J. Corbett (Bristol), and F. Gilbert (Devonport Services);

on ground in front—G. S. Conway (Rugby), and W. E. G. Luddington (Devonport Services). A few of the Welsh team we cannot identify. Standing behind are (extreme left) Mr. J. M. B. Scott (referee); third from left, Mr. S. Morris (Cross Keys); second from right, Mr. Gethin Thomas (Llanelly); and, extreme right, Captain Burge, a touch judge. Sitting (from left to right) are: Messrs. Tom. Parker (Swansea), Joe Rees (Swansea), R. A. Cornish (Cardiff), J. C. M. Lewis (Cardiff—captain), T. Johnson (Cardiff), Albert Jenkins (Llanelly), and Rowe Harding (Swansea). In front (right) is Mr. W. Delahay (Bridgend). The other Welsh players were Messrs. T. Roberts (Newport), D. G. Davies (Cardiff), A. Baker (Neath), G. Michael (Swansea), and J. Thomson (Cross Keys).

THE WORLD

OF WOMEN

THE engagement of the Duke of York to Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon intrigues everyone. She is such a dainty, pretty, picturesque and bright little lady that she is a general favourite. The Duke of York has been her constant admirer for a long time. She was intimidated at first by thought of all the responsibilities she would have as his wife, but love laughs at difficulties as at locksmiths, and now we shall have another royal wedding. The Duke is, I hear, as happy as a sand-boy! Lady Elizabeth's great girl friend is Lady Katherine Hamilton, the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn's youngest girl. They have been much together since they came out, in, I think, the same season. Lady Elizabeth's eldest sister is Lady Elphinstone, who has two sons and two daughters, ranging from twelve to four. Her second sister is the wife of Captain the Hon. William Spencer Leveson-Gower, R.N., D.S.O., Lord Granville's only brother. They have a boy of five and a girl of six. Lord and Lady Glamis have two boys and two girls, ranging from twelve to five; and the Hon. John and Mrs. Bowes-Lyon have a boy of six and a girl of three. Therefore, if Lady Elizabeth wishes to have the prettiest of all bridal retinues—a child one—she has a dozen nephews and nieces, and lovely kiddies at that.

The old story of the hidden room at Glamis Castle has, of course, been revived. It is not quite a myth, for there was in olden times a member of the family who had a secret apartment, and whom no one ever saw. He is long dead, and there is no more mystery about this ancient pile than any other of the old Scottish castles which has its ghost and traditions of tragedy. The Chevalier slept at Glamis in 1715, and had eighty beds made up for his retinue. The Bowes-Lyon family is closely intermingled with Scottish history. Lady Elizabeth is, like her royal fiancé, a great enthusiast for tennis, and plays a good game, if not such an excellent one as the Duke of York. April would be a charming month for a royal wedding!

On a chill and dreary January day it was a real delight to see spring flowers in the Royal Horticultural Society's Hall in Vincent Square. There were orchids also kept in warm places. Among the flower-lovers, most of whom were busy giving orders, was Lady Juliet Trevor, looking very handsome, and accompanied by the Hon. Mrs. Montagu; Lady Ullswater evidently had many friends among the gardeners; and Lady Bandon and Lady Jekyll were also busy.

The Prince of Wales is very energetic; he gets in all the hunting he can with the Duke of Beaufort's Hounds, and then runs up to town and does a dinner and dance on a Friday evening. A jolly one at which he was present, also Prince Henry, was given by Mrs. Dudley Coats, who was Miss Audrey James, and who was always very friendly with the King's sons. The Prince has not a spare ounce of flesh on him; he keeps fit and well, and is determined not to put on flesh if he can help it, and he certainly will. The girl who goes to manicure him at long intervals does the nails of a woman whom I know. She said she was so nervous the first time she went, not many weeks back, that she upset all her instruments. The Prince helped her to pick them up, and then asked her all sorts of questions and laughed with her and put her quite at her ease. Anyone who says a word against H.R.H. to that girl will get their nails cut, and no mistake about it!

Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles are back in town, and a section of the Press derives the greatest satisfaction from the fact that she has new blue-and-gold curtains in her drawing-room. I believe these exciting curtains have been specially woven for her Royal Highness, and were hung as soon as they were finished. It read almost like a tale in which the fairy princess could neither eat nor sleep until her favourite room had blue-and-gold curtains, and at last, behold! they were there. Our Princess can have new curtains every day if she likes, but, being quite reasonable and not a neurotic fairy, and only wanting a special design, was quite content to wait until it was woven.

Prince George has gone to the Riviera to stay with his great-uncle the Duke of Connaught. He will have

a real good time, for "Arthur Duke," as the Army used to call him, loves young people and knows what they like. His grand-nephew will have plenty of dancing and tennis and golf, and will yet have a very careful guardian of his health to see that he doesn't overdo himself. The King and the Queen have a great love for the Duke, who is an essentially lovable man. He is devoted to his two grandsons, the Earl of Macduff and Lady Patricia Ramsay's fine wee lad, of whom he sees the most. The children of the late Crown Princess of Sweden are also very dear to him, and pay him a visit once a year.

Women contributors take part in the Exhibition of Decorative Arts at Burlington House, and, to their credit be it said, their show is good. The hanging and arranging of the exhibits is very clever. As it was a new idea for our Academy directors, it greatly pleased the large company on Private View day. It was pleasant to see Lord and Lady Esher there, Lady Esher looking as picturesque and charming as ever. Lord and Lady Milner were another distinguished couple, and they "looked on," having only one catalogue, over which they were most amicable. Bishop Carr-Glyn looks still a stalwart Churchman. Lady Mary was with him, and Lady Frances Balfour joined them. Lady Constance Leslie, very stately in violet velvet and jet and a Quaker-shaped bonnet, talked about Private Views she had been to in the 'seventies, and then in sprightly style announced that being so young as she was, she could not remember them—her grandmother must have told her! Lady Constance has always said that her great-grandchildren were most inconsiderate to her in making early débuts on this planet!

The call of the prize is in these days irresistible, because in these days money is so hard to come by. Therefore, £500 cash prizes offered by Wright's Coal Tar Soap will be eagerly competed for. The conditions are quite easy, inducing that which is said to be next to godliness—cleanliness. First prize, £100; second £50; third, £25; twenty prizes of £10 each; fifteen of £5 each; and twenty-five of £2 each—will be awarded in order for the largest amount of wrappers of sixpenny tablets of this fine toilet and nursery soap, also tenpenny bath-size tablets. The wrappers must be in not later than April 30 in this year of grace, marked "Prize Competition," Wright's Coal Tar Soap, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. Only printed wrappers which cover the outside of the tablets will be considered. Therefore, many ablutions, and many, many more for all your friends, and so will you win a nice sum by doing quite a good thing.

Mr. and Mrs. James Corrigan are once again in possession of the Hon. George and Mrs. Keppel's charming house in Grosvenor Street. Mrs. Corrigan began the year with a broken arm, and must console her handsome self with the axiom that "A bad beginning makes a good ending." Let us hope that it will make a good middle too. Mrs. Corrigan usually makes her trips between London and Paris by aeroplane, but it was not in a flying accident, but quite prosaically, that she fractured her arm.

When one goes into a picturesque hall or room and sees red-tile flooring, the harmony of it with its surroundings strikes a pleasant chord in one's susceptibilities. When, later, it is found that this floor is neither cold nor hard, nor damp, and that it is really Liberty's Tiloleum, it is understood that Liberty's is a wonderful firm. Now I am told that there is a decrease in the cost of production, and the price is reduced to 7s. 6d. the square yard. This is good news, for many wanted this artistic floor covering, but hard times did not permit them to have it at its higher cost.

A. E. L.

SIGNS OF SPRING.

In this very variable climate of ours it is just as well to be ready for the warmer days, as we never know when they may be upon us. Harvey Nichols have designed these charming wraps shown above for the early spring. The top figure has a cloak of brown face-cloth, embroidered with silk of the same shade. The cape-like sleeves are wrist-length in front and knee-length at the back. The second coat is of black marocain oversewn with shiny black silk. The third figure wears a beaver brown gabardine cape with a deep flounce of petals of the same material, and a large collar of gold tissue embroidered in beaver-coloured wool.



Born 1820——Still going Strong!



HISTORICAL SPIRIT SERIES NO. 19.

BLOODY TOWER, Tower of London, where Sir Walter Raleigh, during his imprisonment, wrote his famous "History of the World" 1614.

Johnnie Walker: "Hail! Sir Walter Raleigh. Every man who smokes ought to bless your name."

Shade of Sir Walter Raleigh: "And every man that lifts a glass for you should do the same."

LOST HISTORY OF ETHIOPIA.—Continued from page 126.] products of the workshops of the ordinary artisans of Ethiopia, the common men who earned a living with their hands. I call them common, in distinction to the warriors and officials, but they were, in fact, the greatest masters of their crafts in Ethiopia, selected to work for the king. By a minute examination of their works we were able to arrange the pyramids of the kings in chronological order, and it only remained to write the names of the kings instead of the numbers with which we had marked their pyramids. The names of some of the kings were already known. These were connected with their tombs by inscriptions found on their funerary furniture, on the walls of the burial-chamber, or on the tablets of the foundation deposits of the pyramid.* The names of other kings, lost to human knowledge for nearly two thousand years, have been found in similar inscriptions and assigned to their respective pyramids.

The history of Ethiopia is really the story of one of the most remarkable families of antiquity. About 900 B.C., a chief of one of the tribes of Southern Libya, the Temehu, settled with his family at Napata, and was buried on the top of the hill at El-Kur'uw, the first tomb in the family cemetery which afterwards became the first royal cemetery of Ethiopia. Almost from the beginning, the family appears to have controlled and exploited the caravan roads of Northern Ethiopia. A hundred and fifty years later, a head of the family, named Kashta, had taken the title of king and gained control of Upper Egypt as far as Thebes. Piankhy the Great, son of Kashta, extended his dominions northwards to the Mediterranean and southwards to the swamps of the White Nile; and he sent members of his family north to hold Egypt and south to hold Southern Ethiopia. After Piankhy, other descendants of Kashta—Shabaka, Shabataka,

Tirhaqa (who is mentioned in the prophecy of Isaiah) and Tanutamoni—ruled over Egypt as well as Ethiopia, from 710 to 661 B.C. (25th Dynasty); but their capital remained at Napata, where Piankhy had built a great temple to Amon, the national god.

This short imperial period of the Ethiopians was brought to an end by the far greater Assyrians, who

kingdom. After Tanutamoni, twenty kings, all claiming descent from the original family, ruled Ethiopia from Napata and were buried at Nuri, where the second royal cemetery had been begun by Tirhaqa. These reigns extended down to about 300 B.C., and the last king, Nastasan, was chosen from the southern branch of the family. This southern branch had been founded by the members sent by Piankhy to govern Southern Ethiopia. They had settled at a place about sixty miles south of the junction of the Atbara with the Nile, afterwards known as the city of Meroe, and had made their family cemetery on a hill, as at El-Kur'uw, near Napata.

For about 400 years this branch held the south for the king in Napata. Southern Ethiopia is in the region of tropical rains, and the material basis of its power lay in easily cultivated tracts of agricultural land and pasturage, watered by rainfall. In time, the declining trade and diminishing income from the mines of Lower Nubia affected the resources of the northern branch of the royal family at Napata, and thus the southern branch at Meroe, rich in agricultural products and herds, came to control the chief resources of the kingdom. When that time came, a member of the southern family (the Nastasan mentioned above) obtained the throne of Napata. He was buried at Nuri, but he lived at Meroe. After his death, about 300 B.C., Ethiopia was split into two kingdoms, one having its capital at Meroe, and the other at Napata. For five generations the division continued, and then a king named Arikaman (called Ergamenes by the Greeks) overcame the northern kingdom and united Ethiopia for the six most prosperous reigns of Meroe.

About 100 B.C. the kingdom was again divided. This second division of the government was ended by Petronius, the Roman prefect, who, incensed by a raid on Assuan, invaded Northern Ethiopia and destroyed Napata. The story of the invasion is told by Strabo, a friend of Petronius, and in it a one-eyed queen of masculine character, named Candace,

[Continued overleaf.]



A GUEST OF THE KING AND QUEEN AT SANDRINGHAM SINCE HER BETROTHAL TO THE DUKE OF YORK: LADY ELIZABETH BOWES-LYON.

Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon has had a busy time, since her betrothal to the Duke of York was announced, replying to numerous messages of congratulation. Our photograph was taken at the town house of her father, the Earl of Strathmore, in Bruton Street. [Photograph by Farrington Photo. Co.]

invaded Egypt and, after a ten years' war, drove the Ethiopians back into their own country. But the kings of Napata still controlled the gold-mines and the roads to the south, and by the exploitation of these managed to revive the prosperity of their

kingdom. After Tanutamoni, twenty kings, all claiming descent from the original family, ruled Ethiopia from Napata and were buried at Nuri, where the second royal cemetery had been begun by Tirhaqa. These reigns extended down to about 300 B.C., and the last king, Nastasan, was chosen from the southern branch of the family. This southern branch had been founded by the members sent by Piankhy to govern Southern Ethiopia. They had settled at a place about sixty miles south of the junction of the Atbara with the Nile, afterwards known as the city of Meroe, and had made their family cemetery on a hill, as at El-Kur'uw, near Napata.

* A series of these deposits, presented by the Sudan Government to the British Museum, is soon to be placed on exhibition in London.



LUCAS BOLS

Founder of
the Distillery
Amsterdam

BOLS

DRY CURAÇAO

MARASCHINO
DRY CURAÇAO
CRÈME DE MENTHE
KÜMMEL AND
VERY OLD GIN

The World's
Favourite Liqueurs
for 347 Years

Wholesale Agents U.K.
BROWN-GORE & CO, 40 TRINITY SQ., LONDON, E.C.

There's worth
in
Kenilworth

The rich colour of Kenilworths is a visible proof both of the fine quality of the tobacco and of its perfect maturity. The large stocks of the best vintages held by the manufacturers of Kenilworths ensure a cigarette which excels all others at the price.

1/6 for 20;
3/8 for 50;
7/4 for 100.



COPE BROS. & CO.,
LTD., LONDON AND
LIVERPOOL

It's many smiles nicer



I count happiness in smiles

because if you're happy and don't smile—well, you're simply enjoying yourself—and that's selfish.

But if you smile a lot somebody else is bound to smile and be happy.

I like Mackintosh's most because it seems to bring most smiles. Everybody likes it—even Grandpa, and he's most times like the BIG bear.

I suppose it's because Mackintosh's is so good. Mother says you can't be really happy unless you're good. And I suppose eating good things simply must make you good.

Eat more
Good
toffee

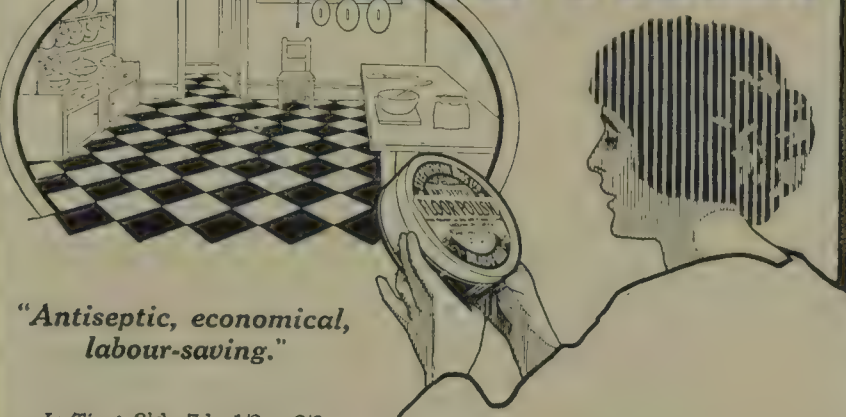


MACKINTOSH'S Toffee-de-Luxe

8^d. Qtr.

Sold loose by weight, and in
Tins at 1/3, 2/-, 2/6 and 5/-

Stephenson's Floor Polish



"Antiseptic, economical,
labour-saving."

In Tins: 8^d., 7^d., 1/2 & 2/6

Sole Manufacturers:
STEPHENSON BROS., LTD BRADFORD

RHEUMATIC COMPLAINTS

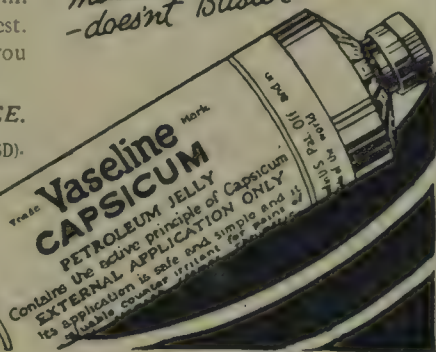
Safe and simple in application,
rapid in results. In cases of **Gout,**
Rheumatism and **Neuralgia.**
"VASELINE" CAPSICUM ap-
plied externally relieves the pain.
Use also for **Colds** in the chest.
Your nearest chemist will supply you

Write for new Booklet
"For Health and Beauty"—FREE.

CHESEBROUGH MANUFACTURING CO. (CONSD).
Willesden, London, N.W. 10.

Trade Vaseline Mark CAPSICUM PETROLEUM JELLY

Better than a
Mustard Plaster
—doesn't Blister



Benger's Food does three things for the dyspeptic

- it gives complete nourishment;
- it allays the craving of the stomach;
- it helps to win back natural digestion.



is so highly nutritious that athletes use it in training, so
delicious that invalids and aged persons enjoy it, year
in and year out.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere, prices 1/4, 2/3, 4/- & 8/6.

The Booklet of Benger's Food contains dainty recipes which give
relief from the sameness of milk and similar diet. These are so light
as to give nourishment with digestive rest. Post free on request from

BENGER'S FOOD, LTD., Otter Works, MANCHESTER.
NEW YORK (U.S.A.), 9, Beekman St. SYDNEY (N.S.W.), 117, Pitt St.

A BRIGHT WINTER SPA

Vernet-les-Bains is situated at an altitude
of 2,150 feet and is well protected
from winds; it possesses a sunny,
mild and dry climate.

HOT SULPHUR SPRINGS

VERNET-LES-BAINS
THE PARADISE OF THE PYRENEES

Treatment
at all seasons
for Rheumatism,
Gout, Sciatica, Bron-
chitis, Nervous & General
Weakness, Anæmia, Conva-
lescence, Up-to-Date Baths, in direct
communication with first-class Hotels,
Casino, Orchestra. English Church and
Club, Excursions.

Illustrated English brochure from A. B. RICHARD, General Manager (late
Hotel Edward VII., Paris), VERNET-LES-BAINS (Pyr. Or.), FRANCE, or
from the London Offices, 23, Old Jewry, London, E.C. 2.

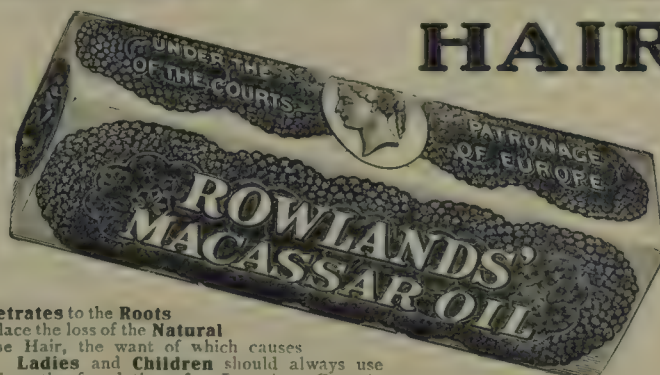
"The Tatler"

The
National
Pictorial
Weekly.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

is AN ABSOLUTE NECESSITY for all who wish to Preserve and Beautify their

HAIR



as it Penetrates to the Roots
it will replace the loss of the Natural
Oil in the Hair, the want of which causes
Baldness. Ladies and Children should always use
it, as it lays the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.
Also prepared in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair.

Sold in 3/6, 7/-, 10/6, and 21/- bottles
by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and Rowlands, 112, Guilford Street, Grays Inn Rd., London.

Continued. is said to have ruled over Ethiopia at the time. Professor Griffith of Oxford has shown that Candace is not a name, but the title "queen" in the Meroitic language.

The new material indicates that she was the queen buried in the last royal pyramid at Napata, and that the catastrophe inflicted on her fortunes by the Romans ended for ever the kingdom of Napata. Meroe again absorbed Northern Ethiopia, and the kings of Meroe ruled with declining power for another 350 years. Towards the end, the north was penetrated by the Blemyes and the Nobatae, wild tribes of the desert, and finally the south fell an easy prey to the king of Abyssinia, who, as was stated above, added to his titles that of the "King of Cush." From this point the history of this great family is at present lost to us, but perhaps some trace of their blood still runs in the veins of one of the local "meks" or chiefs of the modern Sudan.

G. A. REISNER.

[NOTE.—Owing to pressure on our space, the seventh of Professor J. Garstang's illustrated articles on archaeological research in Palestine has had to be held over, and will appear in a later issue.]

In the "Catholic Directory" for 1923 (Burns, Oates and Washbourne, Ltd.; 2s. 6d. net) will be found, as usual, full particulars of the Roman Church in this country, as well as tabular information regarding the Vatican, and foreign Cardinals and Sees. Part IV., containing notices of Catholic colleges, schools, and other institutions, is especially useful as an educational guide. The book is now in its eighty-sixth year of publication, and maintains its high standard of production and arrangement.

The alarming number of people who meet their death by cancer is often remarked on, and the fact that the determining causes of this terrible disease are

as yet undiscovered is general knowledge. Few people, however, realise that the authorities of the Cancer Hospital are perpetually carrying on research work in regard to the scourge. Recently glimmerings of hope that the mystery may eventually be solved have greeted the research workers, but it cannot too clearly be impressed on the public that subscriptions are needed to carry on this noble scientific work which



WITH HIS RELINQUISHED CROWN ON THE COFFIN: THE BODY OF EX-KING CONSTANTINE OF GREECE LANDED AT NAPLES.

The body of ex-King Constantine was taken from Palermo, where he died, by mail steamer to Naples on January 14, accompanied by the widowed ex-Queen Sophia and her daughters. There was a funeral procession in Naples to the Greek Church, where a memorial service was held. The Greek Government decided not to allow the transfer of the body to Athens, as it would revive there the bitter partisan feeling that had begun to subside.

Photograph by Cav. N. Morano Pisculli.

may eventually save thousands from the terrible disease. Money is needed, and every cheque sent to the Cancer Hospital will hasten the end of its unselfish mission.

catch their prey has always mystified me, for they feed entirely on squids and cuttlefish, often descending for this purpose to great depths. The "schools" I saw on that momentous occasion pursued a perfectly

(Continued on page 148.)

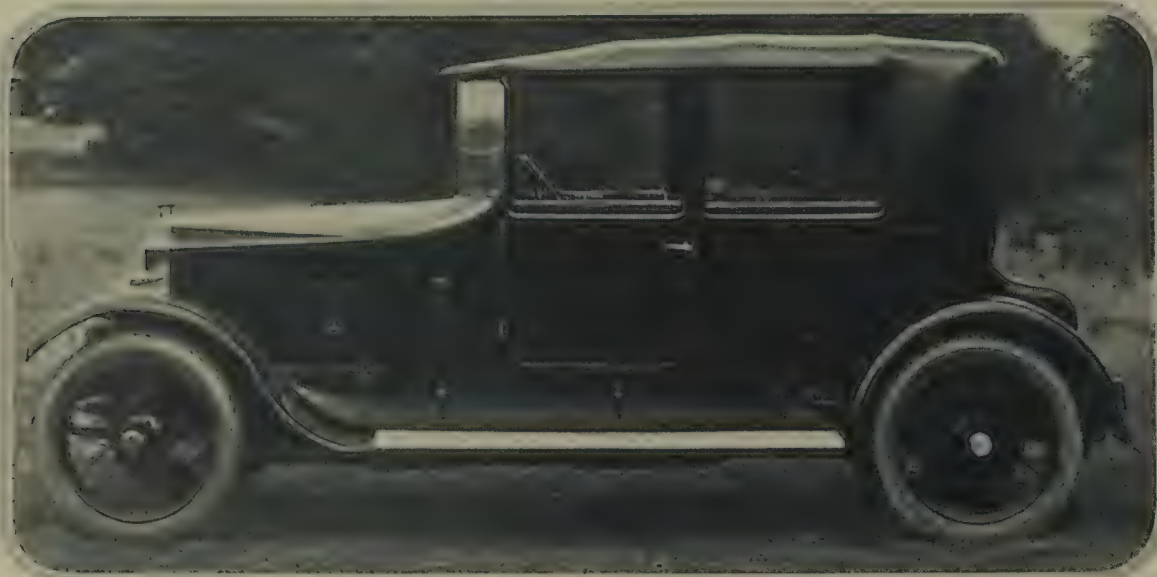
SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

THE BOTTLE-NOSE WHALE AND ITS TEETH.

JUST before Christmas, newspapers displayed a mild excitement over the arrival at the British Museum of Natural History of the head and shoulders of a bottle-nose whale; and some of them added a photograph of the head, partly enveloped in plaster-of-Paris, for a cast was then being taken before dissection commenced.

But none of these papers gave one any idea of what an interesting creature the bottle-nose whale really is. To begin with, it is by no means a rare animal in our seas. Off the Shetlands, in spring and autumn, it is regularly hunted for the sake of its oil. For it yields a form of spermaceti scarcely, if at all, inferior to that of the sperm whale—to which species the bottle-nose is nearly related—as well as very valuable oil furnished by the blubber—the thick mass of fat which covers the whole body, as in all the whale tribe, to compensate them for the loss of hair. It is gregarious in its habits, careering up and down the seas in "schools" of four or five, following one another in succession. Some years ago, off the coast of Donegal, in a "salmon boat," I found myself in the track of one of these processions. It was a thrilling experience, because I had never before been so close to a "real live whale"; and at the same time it almost made my flesh creep, lest one of them should upset the boat as they passed under us.

The adult male measures about thirty feet in length, the female about twenty-five feet. How they



Vauxhall

The illustration shows the 23-60 h.p. Vauxhall 'Arundel' all-weather to seat four. There is a door on each side at the front. Access to the back seats is easy. The leather hood is lowered or raised in the same way as a Cape-car hood, there being no separable joints or pillars. Price complete, £1145.

VAUXHALL

This season's Vauxhalls are of outstanding interest

THE road performance given by the 23-60-h.p. Vauxhall places it among the great cars of the world. Yet its chassis price is but £695, and its annual tax only £23. The engine is a new design in which use is made of the Lanchester harmonic balancer and other devices that ensure the highest quality of functioning. Users of high-powered cars should not fail to inform themselves of the advantages which they can obtain in the 23-60-h.p. Vauxhall.

IN the 14-h.p. Vauxhall a sweet-running car of wonderful flexibility is offered to the owner-driver at the low price of £595 for the complete four-seater car, with a particularly roomy body of Vauxhall grade. The running cost is low. A petrol consumption of 30 m.p.g. is frequently obtained. A wide range of bodies is available for both types of chassis. Allow us to send you full particulars and to make an appointment for a trial drive.

Vauxhall	
23-60 h.p. chassis	£695
Kington five-seater	£895
Arundel all-weather	£1145
Carlton Pullman	£1270
Warwick landaulette	£1195
Salisbury limousine	£1220
14 h.p. chassis	£420
Princeton four-seater	£595
Melton two-seater	£595
Welbeck all-weather	£745
Grafton coupé	£720
Wyndham Saloon	£745
10-95 h.p. chassis	£995
Velox four-seater	£1195

VAUXHALL MOTORS LIMITED, LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE

Telephone: Luton 466 (4 lines)

Telegrams: Carvaux Luton

LONDON SHOWROOMS: 174-182 GREAT PORTLAND ST., W. 1

Telephone: Museum 8216 (3 lines)

Telegrams: Whirling Phone London

London Agents: Shaw & Kilburn Ltd., 20 Conduit Street, W. 1 (Tel: Mayfair 6210)

Finest Quality in Scotch



BLACK & WHITE WHISKY

RADIO NOTES.

OPERA broadcast direct from Covent Garden to an audience of some twenty to thirty thousand people in their own homes is the latest achievement of radio-telephony. Operas transmitted included "The Magic Flute," "Hänsel and Gretel," "I Pagliacci," "La Bohème," and "Valkyrie," and were heard excellently, and caused great satisfaction to delighted listeners not only in London but in the suburbs, the provinces, Paris and other parts of the Continent. Microphones installed in front of the stage and connected by a special cable to the London Broadcasting Station recorded the songs of the artists, including the music played by the orchestra.

After the story of the opera had been read out by the announcer at the London Broadcasting Station, listeners were "switched on" to Covent Garden. "Switched in" would probably be more correct, for one could hear the general "buzz" of an audience, including remarks and coughs, and the tuning up by the orchestra, followed by hand-clapping when the conductor appeared. The end of each scene was marked vividly by the applause of the audience proper. Commencing with the person who will always clap first, the noise of hand-clapping rose to such volume that it could be likened to the sound of a huge waterfall. Round upon round of applause ensued as each artist appeared before the curtain. Of notable interest was the performance of Dame Nellie Melba as Mimi in "La Bohème," which she sang and acted on two occasions last week.

The success which has been achieved by the broadcasting of opera opens up many other possibilities of good things to come for the pleasure and enlightenment of those possessing radio receiving-sets, and it is to be hoped that in the near future arrangements will permit of broadcasting the great orchestral concerts such as are performed at Queen's Hall.

Radio, or "wireless," is the chief topic of conversation everywhere. Those who have receiving-sets already, describe with great enthusiasm what they heard "last night." Others are all out for information—"Which kind of set would be suitable for my house at —?" "Would a crystal set receive fourteen miles from London?" etc. For the benefit of readers who may not have read previous articles in *The Illustrated London News*, we repeat that a crystal set will receive radio-telephony from any broadcasting station up to twenty-five miles, enabling two or three people to listen in at once. A valve set costs more, but concerts are received very loudly,

and from much greater distances. The concerts which are broadcast from The Hague have been received in Great Britain on a one-valve set. With the higher-priced valve sets, which include from three to five valves, any of the Broadcast Stations in Great



SPEECH FROM NEW YORK TO ENGLAND RECEIVED ON AN INDOOR FRAME-AERIAL.

During a recent test of Transatlantic radio-telephony, speeches delivered into an ordinary office telephone in New York, and transmitted by radio from Long Island, were heard by sixty people at the Western Electric Company's works at New Southgate, Middlesex. The radio waves were intercepted by the indoor frame-aerial illustrated above.—[Photograph by Farrington.]

Britain may be heard, and in addition the broadcasts from Holland and Paris. Moreover, a receiving-set of this kind will work a loud-speaker so that a family party can listen-in without wearing head-telephones.

As a means of entertainment for one's guests at home, a radio receiving-set is just the thing, and as

concerts are broadcast nightly at stated times, arrangements can be made for the entertainment to be switched on to suit the home requirements. There is now no need for anyone to sit at home and spend a dull evening, be the weather wet, foggy, or fine, for, with the aid of a receiving-set, music, songs, speech, news reports, and other items of interest can be listened to whilst one is seated by the fireside. Radio receiving apparatus, which is giving already much pleasure to thousands, without trouble and without the need for possessing any technical knowledge, is being produced by firms which, in addition to having first-class resources, have a full understanding of the requirements of the newcomer into the field of radio. High-grade broadcast receivers are available, from the simple crystal set to the cabinet-de-luxe, designed to match the furniture of any drawing-room. One of the most efficient sets, both as regards reception and as an article of furniture, is the cabinet-de-luxe receiver made by the Telephone Manufacturing Co., Ltd. This model was shown recently at the All-British Wireless Exhibition, and was greatly admired on account of its capabilities and excellent finish. A loud-speaking trumpet hidden inside the cabinet projects the broadcasts through adjustable louvres in front of the cabinet. As the "T.M.C." cabinet-de-luxe operates on four valves, outside aerial wires are optional, and the set will work with an indoor frame aerial, or even by a single wire stretched around a room along the picture-rail.

It is interesting to note that the Telephone Manufacturing Company not only arrange to instal this receiving-set, which gives excellent reproduction of broadcast music and speech, but are quite willing to inspect it from time to time to ensure that maximum service is being obtained.

A noteworthy experiment to test the possibility of speech by radio-telephony between America and Great Britain has just been carried out, and met with extraordinary success. Mr. H. B. Thayer, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, spoke into his office telephone at Broadway, New York. His messages passed through seventy miles of ordinary land telephone lines to the radio-telephone transmitting station at Rocky Point, Long Island, whence the speech was radiated across the Atlantic. The speech was received clearly in Great Britain by a party of sixty people who listened-in at the New Southgate (near London) works of the Western Electric Company, Ltd. The radiations were received on a small indoor frame-aerial. W. H. S.

T.M.C. WIRELESS



A T.M.C. Wireless Set will enable you to follow your favourite team and hear the results of each match practically as soon as the game is over.

Or, you may be interested in boxing, the latest news, Stock Exchange quotations, the weather forecast, delightful concerts or an evening of dancing. You can have all these, enjoyably and pleasantly, in the comfort of your own home with a T.M.C. Wireless Receiver.

There is no trouble to you. T.M.C. have engineers in every large town to advise you, free of cost and without obligation as to the best apparatus to use.

Your choice having been made, T.M.C. engineers will instal the apparatus and periodically inspect it.

T.M.C. Wireless Receivers, which are fully approved by the Postmaster-General, bear the seal of the British Broadcasting Company. The wide variety of models are entirely British Made.

From £4 - 5 - 0 upwards,
including all Royalties.

London, Birmingham, Manchester, and Newcastle are broadcasting now. Come and listen to them any evening up to 10 p.m. at our showrooms in London, Birmingham, Belfast, Bristol, Cardiff, Dublin, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Sheffield.

Write to us for our nearest address.



The "Everset" Crystal. No adjustment necessary. Fits any crystal receiver. 10/- each.

NOW ON SALE.

NOW ON SALE.

THE BONZO BOOK

BEING THE
THIRD STUDDY DOGS PORTFOLIO



Even better
than the
other two,

Although
that seems
impossible

16 PLATES IN COLOURS.

Get it at your Newsagent's
or Bookseller's.

PRICE - - TWO SHILLINGS.

PUBLISHING OFFICE: "THE SKETCH," 172, STRAND, LONDON, W.C. 2.

TELEPHONE MFG. & LTD.
HOLLINGSWORTH WORKS, DULWICH, LONDON, S.E. 21.

The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

W.D. & H.O. WILLS,
BRISTOL & LONDON
ENGLAND.

*The Cigarette with
the Pedigree*



KING JAMES I.

Although King James granted Letters Patents to certain "firm and hearty lovers of Colonisation" for the purpose of Colonising that part of America commonly called Virginia none can say he was a friend to the Early Tobacco Planters, for by Taxes, "Counterblastes" and Prohibitions he tried to crush his people's indulgence in Tobacco & smoking. But the influence of the weed proved mightier than Kings, till Kings themselves are not ashamed to bow the knee before the Sign of the "Three Castles."

*"There's no Sweeter Tobacco comes from
Virginia and no better Brand than the
"THREE CASTLES"
W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians."*



T.C. 52.

This Advertisement is issued by the Imperial Tobacco Company (Of Great Britain & Ireland), Limited for the United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland and by the British-American Tobacco Company, Limited for export.

"SCIENCE JOTTINGS."—Continued from page 144.

even course, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left. Yet they were probably feeding as they travelled. This seems to show that their quarry must be fairly evenly distributed throughout the sea, and must be present in vast numbers, for the gastric capacity of a bottle-nose is considerable. As much as half a bushel of the horny beaks of squids has been taken from the stomach of a single whale.

The mouth of this creature is drawn out into a long beak, above which rises a huge "hump," composed of a mass of dense fibrous tissue, turning the edge of the sharpest knife, and the meshwork of this tissue encloses a copious supply of clear oil—the "spermaceti." Behind the hump, in old bulls, the skull develops a dense mass of solid bone, formed originally of a pair of low crests, which so remain in the female, and for a time in the male. How long it takes to form the enormous bosses of the adult is not known. But a still more remarkable feature of this species is the fact that it has no teeth, save in the full-grown bull, which develops a pair of short thick tusks, carried at the extreme end of the lower jaw. Behind these there lies a second pair, which never cut the gum. In the female both pairs are also present, but neither ever succeed in pushing their way out to the surface. Of course, they are far inferior in size to the protruding teeth of the male, and have long since ceased to have any "use." But what purpose can they serve in the male?

In this matter of the teeth the bottle-nose agrees with several other species of the family *Ziphiidae*, to which it belongs. The rare Cuvier's whale, for example, has a pair of precisely similar, but much larger, teeth—that is to say, they are conical in shape. But in Sowerby's whale they are set further back in the jaw, and triangular in shape. The teeth of this animal are merely "curious." But what is to be said of those of its near relation, Layard's whale? Herein they go on growing and growing, upwards and inwards, till at last they meet one another above the beak, so as to prevent the animal opening its mouth beyond the space of a mere slit! This amazing condition of affairs is without parallel among tooth-bearing animals. Is it a sign of senility? No one knows. But it is significant that this animal is one of the rarest of the whale tribe. How can it possibly feed? Whatever nourishment passes into a mouth thus locked must be drawn in by a powerful sucking

action, and the food thus drawn in must consist of very small creatures—probably minute crustacea.

"Berardius" is another whale of this family whose teeth are remarkable. Here there are two pairs. A



WITH ITS CURIOUS LONG BEAK, AND HUGE HUMP CONTAINING SPERMACETI: THE HEAD AND SHOULDERS OF A BOTTLE-NOSE WHALE, AT THE NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM.

The male bottle-nose whale attains a length of about 30 ft., and the female 25 ft. There are no teeth, except in the full-grown bull, which has a pair of short thick tusks. The creature feeds entirely on squids and cuttle-fish.

pair of conical tusks project from the front of the jaw as in Cuvier's whale, and a pair of triangular teeth are lodged in the jaw midway towards the gape. The sperm whale, or cachalot, as already mentioned, is a

near relation of the Ziphioid whales, and the largest of the toothed whales, a full-grown male attaining a length of sixty feet. But in this matter of teeth it affords a striking contrast, inasmuch as its lower jaw, which is of great length, bears a formidable armament numbering some twenty-three pairs. Whalers of olden times loved to etch upon these teeth which are of considerable size and of ivory-like texture—spirited pictures of ships, or whaling scenes. The upper jaw, strangely enough, is apparently toothless. But beneath the gum will be found an almost complete set. The lower teeth suffice to hold their prey, which consists mainly of squids, mostly of huge size, obtainable only at great depths in the sea.

This gradual reduction of the teeth to mere vestiges, so common a feature in the whale tribe, presents some extraordinarily interesting problems. It is not generally known that the "whale-bone" whales, while in the embryonic condition, have a full set of conical teeth in the lower jaw. These not only at no time ever cut the gum, but they vanish completely before birth, while the upper jaw develops the remarkable horny plates—as many as 300 pairs—known as "whale-bone."

When and how did these remarkable structures develop? That is a mystery which has yet to be solved. In all the other toothed whales, such as the porpoises and dolphins, and in that ferocious animal the "killer-whale," teeth, often in large numbers, are present in both upper and lower jaws. And these are all alike, conical in form. That is to say, we cannot distinguish different kinds of teeth—incisors, canines, and grinders. But in the earliest-known fossil whales this can be done. Herein the grinders were triangular in form, and had serrated edges.

Finally, mention must be made of the teeth of the Narwhal. These are limited to a pair of spirally coiled tusks, over seven feet long, protruding from the front of the upper jaw. Now in the spirally curled horns of antelopes, for example, the spirals of the right and left horns are opposite. Not so in the tusks of the narwhal, where the spiral is the same in both. But only rarely are both tusks developed. Normally only the left is visible. The right will be found, a mere vestige, lying far down the bony socket of the tooth. Why only one should be developed, as a rule, and what purpose such teeth can serve, is another puzzle.

W. P. PYCRAFT.



PETER DAWSON

SCOTCH WHISKY

"The brand of historic lineage."

**Everyone's favourite
Scotch—everywhere.**



PETER DAWSON, LTD.,
82, Great Clyde Street,
GLASGOW.

London Office: Lion House,
29-30, Tower Hill, E.C. 3.





For Lasting Fragrance Use Cuticura Talcum

There is nothing better than Cuticura Talcum for powdering and perfuming the skin. It appeals to the most fastidious because of its fine, smooth texture and delicate fragrance.

Soap 1s. Talcum 1s. 3d. Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d.
Sold throughout the Empire. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London, E.C.1.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

For SUNSHINE IN WINTER

go to

ENGLAND'S SUNNY SOUTH
Bexhill Hastings Worthing
Bognor Seaford Tunbridge
Brighton Southsea Wells
Eastbourne Hove Littlehampton

Guides (stamp) of Town Clerks, Dept. S.C. 10

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO 'THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS'

	U.K.	CANADA	ABROAD.
12 Months (Incl. Xmas No.)	£2 18 9	£3 0 11	£3 5 3
6 Months.....	£1 8 2	£1 9 3	£1 11 5
(Including Xmas No.)	£1 10 7	£1 11 8	£1 13 10
3 Months.....	14 1	14 7	15 6
(Including Xmas No.)	16 8	17 0	18 2

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 122, Strand, in English money; by cheques, crossed "The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Limited"; or by Post Office Orders, payable at the East Strand Post Office, to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 122, Strand, London, W.C.2

LLOYD'S IN TUBES,
THE ORIGINAL EUXESIS
FOR EASY SHAVING.
WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP WATER OR BRUSH
Put a Tube in your Kit Bag
The label of the ORIGINAL and GENUINE Euxesis is printed with Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow Ground and bears this TRADE MARK
We bought the business with the recipe, trade mark, and goodwill from the Executors of the late A. S. Lloyd. The genuine is now manufactured ONLY at our Factory From all Chemists, Hairdressers, &c.
Wholesale only: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd. Rensselaer Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

HIMROD'S
ASTHMA CURE
The Standard Remedy For Over 50 Years
Surest and quickest remedy for Catarrh, Ordinary Colds and Asthma: Troubles. At all Chemists, 4s. 6d. a tin.

THE BERKEFELD
FILTER
SARDINIA HOUSE KINGSWAY LONDON W.C.2



Photo by ELVIN NEAME

THE CI-GAR-OUT

(Pronounced CIGAROUT)

The Most Perfect Ash Tray yet Produced
(Patents applied for throughout the world)

PROTECTION

Danger from Fire eliminated through using CI-GAR-OUT Ash Trays, which save your Tables, Carpets, and Furniture from the Careless Individual who drops lighted cigarettes about the room.

AN INVESTMENT

Nothing is more unpleasant than a smouldering cigarette or cigar. It can be immediately extinguished, without soiling the most delicate gloves or fingers, with the small Stopper attached to the spring, in any part of the tray. A loose pin is also in the stem to loosen a cigarette in a tube or holder, or a pipe that is choked or packed too tight.

Manufactured by

THE HAMMERSMITH FOUNDRY & METAL WORKS
1a, WESTVILLE ROAD, SHEPHERD'S BUSH,
Sole Manufacturers of the world-famous Benson Table Ware, Electro Plate, etc.
(Late W. A. S. BENSON & CO., Ltd., 82/3, New Bond Street, W.1.)



In Satin Finish 5/6
Nickel or Bronze 6/6
Electro Plate or Antique Silver 10/6
Solid Silver from £2 10s.

Names embossed or engraved at slight extra cost.

Obtainable at Harrods, Bakers, Selfridges, Derry & Toms, Civil Service, and other leading Stores, Jewellers, etc.

BURBERRYS'

1923 SALE TO-DAY

Full List of Sale Bargains Post Free.

BURBERRYS LTD. HAYMARKET S.W.1 LONDON

MEN'S and WOMEN'S Weatherproofs, Overcoats, Suits and Gowns at or about HALF TRUE VALUE

AND DAILY UNTIL FEBRUARY 28th.

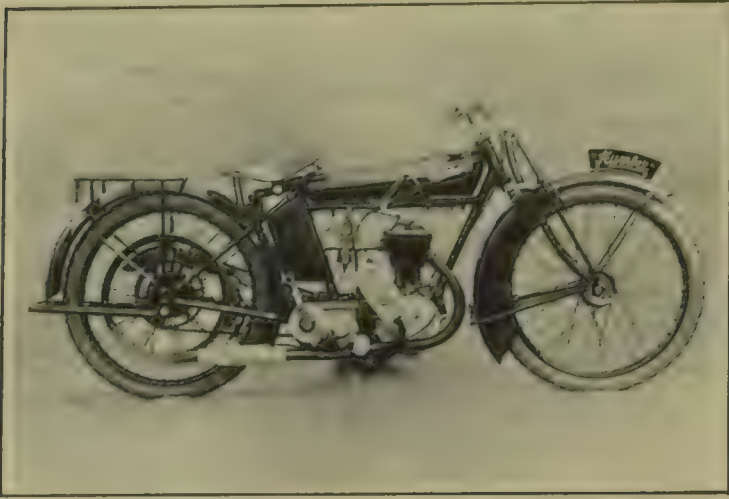
Culleton's Heraldic Office
2, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, LONDON, S.W. 1
Arms and Pedigrees of English and Foreign Families.
Genealogical Researches in Public Records.
PEDIGREES ENGROSSED AND EMBLAZONED.
Seals, Rings, Dies, Book-plates (ex-libris) Engraved.
Sketches and Designs for all purposes.

SICK HEADACHE
Take a good dose of **Carter's Little Liver Pills**—then take 2 or 3 for a few nights after. A few doses restore your organs to their proper functions and the Headache and the causes of it pass away. In the same manner They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation.
Genuine bear signature—*Bentley* Small Pill; Small Dose; Small Price

For cleaning Silver, Electro Plate &c
Goddard's Plate Powder
Sold everywhere 6d 1/2 2/6 & 4/6.
J. Goddard & Sons, Station Street, Leicester.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

New Air Routes. Important developments in commercial flying are in progress in several of the British Colonies. In South Africa it is proposed to establish an air service for passengers and



A HUMBER MOTOR-CYCLE: A 24-H.P. 1923 LIGHT-WEIGHT.

mails between Capetown and Johannesburg, calling at Bloemfontein *en route*. Subsidiary services to Pretoria and Durban are also contemplated. The Government of South Africa will support these routes. In New Zealand a regular service for goods and passengers is proposed between Gisburn and Auckland. In Australia no fewer than four air mail routes have been authorised with Government support. These will cover the following routes: Geraldton to Derby (Western Australia), Sydney (N.S.W.) to Brisbane (Queensland), Sydney to Adelaide (South Australia), and Charleville to Cloncurry (Queensland). In all cases British-built aeroplanes will be used exclusively; and it is a remarkable tribute to their world-wide reputation for reliability that in every one of these routes Rolls-Royce aero engines have been selected for use.

Motorist's Successful Appeal. At the Chichester Quarter Sessions just held the Justices considered an appeal, supported by the Automobile Association, against the conviction of a motorist in November last, when the Horsham Bench imposed a fine of £147 (being treble the annual duty

payable on the car) for the offence of using a car upon which tax had not been paid. The short facts of the case were that the car was taken out in June last by a member of the owner's family, but without the knowledge of the owner. Immediately on hearing that this had happened, the owner paid the amount of the tax due. He heard nothing more of the matter until he read in a local newspaper that he had been fined the maximum penalty of £147! On making inquiries, it appeared that, despite the payment of the tax, a summons had been served at the motorist's residence, but, unfortunately, had been accepted by a foreign maidservant, who, not realising the importance of the matter, put the document aside as a circular.

In supporting the appeal, it was contended by the Association—(a) That the car was not being used by the owner; (b) That, when contemplating the imposition of such a heavy penalty for an offence which occurred some five months previously, the Bench should have given the motorist an opportunity of being present by adjourning the case for a short time; (c) That the penalty was most excessive; (d) That, if there was any offence, then the penalty should not be based on the annual tax, but on the lowest amount payable. After a lengthy hearing, the Justices at Quarter Sessions decided that the car was being used with the owner's authority, and, leaving the main point as to treble duty undecided, reduced the penalty to £20, each party to pay their own costs.

Sahara Crossed by Light Cars.

From to-day the Sahara has been robbed of much of its terror and mystery. It has been crossed from Algiers to Timbuctoo—a distance of 2000 miles across waterless and partly uncharted territory—by four 11.4-h.p. Citroën cars fitted with Kegresse-Hinstin caterpillar attachments. The intrepid explorers,

headed by M. Haardt, director-general of the Citroën factory, and Lieut. Audouin-Dubreuil, one of France's greatest experts on the Sahara, encountered numberless difficulties and dangers, but despite the arduous journey the Citroën cars gave no trouble whatsoever. It is a great feat for a light car.

A Sterling Motor-Cycle.

Very great interest has been displayed in motor-cycling circles in the Beardmore-Precision motor-bicycle, probably on account of its clean and sturdy construction, it being the only all-steel motor-bicycle. The production of this machine has been made possible by the association of the famous armaments and ship-building concern of William Beardmore and Co., Ltd., with the old-established motor-cycle engine making house of F. E. Baker, Ltd., famous for their "Precision" engines. The Beardmore-Precision bicycle is made in all the popular sizes of single-cylinder engined machines, from the 2½-h.p. machine at £55 to the 4½-h.p. side-car model at £105. It is a striking indication of the manner in which the leading motor-cycle manufacturers are meeting the demand for popular-priced machines that £105 should be the highest priced model, particularly when it is realised



A CAR DE LUXE: A 40-H.P. SIX-CYLINDER LANCHESTER SEVEN-SEAT LIMOUSINE.

that this model is fully sprung, has automatic lubrication, and every possible equipment and refinement associated with modern motor-cycle design.—W. W.

26,000 voters place the ROVER FIRST IN POPULARITY out of 40 different makes of cars.



THIS was the result of a recent Motor Ballot in the Midlands, "The heart of the Motor Industry." The verdict of the Midlands in favour of the ROVER is experienced testimony that may well help you to decide upon a ROVER when selecting your 1923 car.

The full range of Rover Models includes: 12 h.p. Chassis £415; 12 h.p. Two-Seater £525; 12 h.p. Four-Seater £550; 12 h.p. Limousine Coupé £650; 12 h.p. Coupé (Drop Head) £675; 12 h.p. Saloon £775; 8 h.p. Two-Seater £180; 8 h.p. Four-Seater £190; 8 h.p. Two-Seater De Luxe £200; 8 h.p. Four-Seater De Luxe £210; 8 h.p. Coupé with Self-Starter £240; Self-starter on 8 h.p. Models £15 extra, and Dickey Seat on 8 h.p. Two-Seater £2 10s. extra.

So far as can be foreseen at present there is not likely to be any further reduction in the prices of Rover cars during the 1923 Season.

Send for Catalogue illustrating all Models.
THE ROVER CO., LTD., COVENTRY.
60/61, New Bond Street, London,
and Lord Edward Street, Dublin.



The 8 h.p. ROVER TWO-SEATER Price £180

H.P.



THERE are four Crossley models for 1923, the 25/30 h.p., the 19.6 h.p., the 12/14 h.p., and the 20/70 h.p. Sports. Each is a leader in its class, bearing a reputation which is unexcelled for clean design, efficient and reliable service and absolute value for money. Full details of any or all models will be gladly sent on request.

The Leading Cars for 1923

COMING events cast their shadows before them, and there is abundant evidence that 1923 will be a Crossley year.

So far as the 19.6 h.p. Crossley is concerned, 1922 added still further to the wonderful reputation this car has gained. Its splendid road performance has left its mark.

The 12/14 h.p. Crossley was recognised at once as an

exceptional proposition, meeting the demand for a car of mechanical excellence and refinement, inexpensive to run and with a remarkably low first cost.

There is also the 20/70 h.p. Crossley Sports Model, with a guaranteed speed of 75 miles per hour on Brooklands track.

Please ask for details.

CROSSLEY MOTORS LTD., MANCHESTER.
London Showrooms & Export Department—
40-41, Conduit Street, W.1.

Crossley

19.6 h.p.

Five-seater Touring Car, complete with all-weather side curtains

£795

Prices of other types of bodies on request.

12/14 h.p.

Four or two-seater Touring Car, complete with all-weather side curtains

£475

ROLLS-ROYCE

ROLLS-ROYCE, LIMITED,

15, Conduit Street,

London, W. 1

Telegrams:
Rolhead, Piccy,
London.

Telephone:
Mayfair 6040
(4 lines).

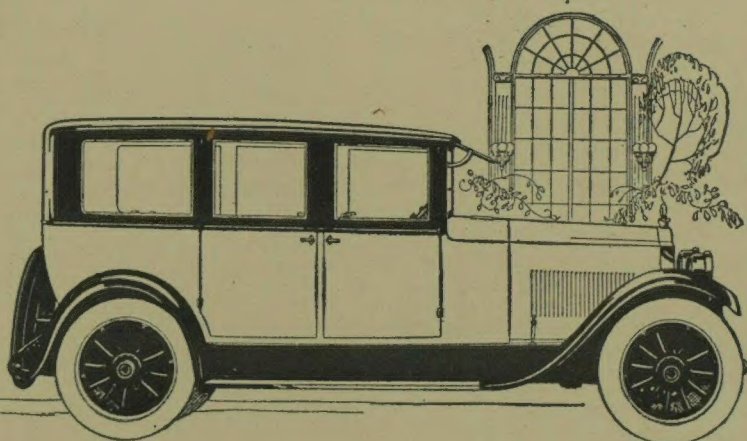
An Expert Opinion of the New 20 h.p. Car

AN exceptionally fine machine and well worthy of the wondrous traditions behind it . . . **Rolls-Royce make motor-cars in one way, and all other motor manufacturers in another.**

"Although for many years I have made suspension a very careful study and have tried almost every system that has ever been in use, I am quite satisfied that the 20 h.p. Rolls-Royce is **the best sprung car of which I have any knowledge at all** . . . the way it holds the road is a revelation.

"It worthily upholds a fine tradition and it offers a standard of refinement which **could not be touched by any other car of its power-class.**"

"The Western Mail," December 8th, 1922.



PACKARD

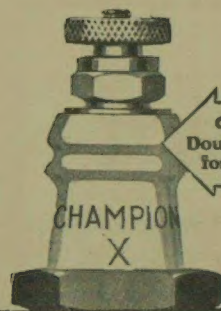
BY whatever standard you judge the New Packard Six-Cylinder, whether as a fine car or as value-for-money, there can only be admiration for its quality and agreeable surprise at its moderate price.

There are exquisite models of coachwork for every requirement.

The W. C. GAUNT Company,
London Showrooms: 198, Piccadilly, W. 1.
Works and Service Station: Hendon, N.W.

LEONARD WILLIAMS, General Manager.

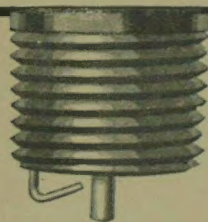
Art Catalogue Free on request.



Champion
Double Ribbed Core
for your protection

With its adoption on July 1st, 1922, by the Ford Motor Company of England, Ltd., Champion X became the exclusive and standard Ford sparking plug equipment throughout the entire world.

The Difference That Makes Champion a Better Plug.



This new sparking plug is Champion's latest and greatest contribution to motoring. It re-emphasizes all of Champion superiority. It reaffirms Champion's right to leadership.

The difference in this plug—the source of the superiority that entitles it to a place in every engine—is its Double-Ribbed core.

Here Champion scientists have produced a core that withstands temperatures far higher than the heat of the hottest engine.

This new Champion core never loses its insulating properties.

Motor manufacturers, dealers, and thousands of motorists, are learning that there is a difference and a betterment in sparking plugs, and that Champion alone offers that difference and betterment.

Look for the Double-Ribbed core. Buy Champion Sparking Plugs by the set. A type and size for every engine. Any dealer interested in selling you the best sparking plug satisfaction will recommend Champions.

Champion Sparking Plug Co., Ltd.,
83, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.



CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

Price
4/-

SCOTTISH SHOW
Stand No. 211

CHESS.

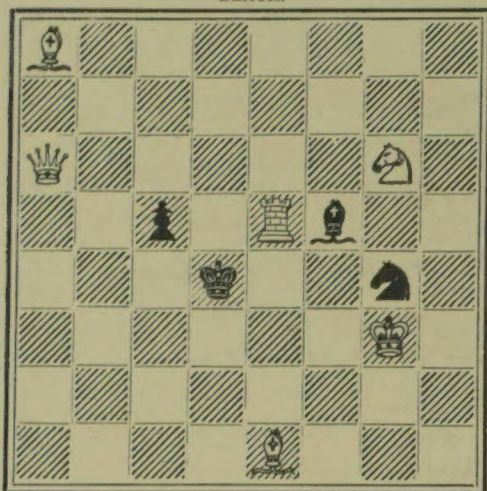
TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, 15, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.2.

CASIMIR DICKSON (Vancouver).—Acknowledgement of Problem No. 3890 was given in issue of Oct. 21.

T. S. (Brighton).—There is no second solution to Problem No. 3896. K takes P will not do.

R. J. BARBER (Portland).—Your solution to Problem No. 3898 is incorrect. The allusion between the motto and problem is thus—A twin, because before and after the key move the problem works the same.

PROBLEM No. 3899.—By W. R. KINSEY.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3897.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.

WHITE
1. K to Q 7th
2. B to K 6th (ch)
3. P to B 4th (mate).

BLACK
K takes R
K to K 4th

If Black play 1. P to Q 6th, 2. B to B sq (ch), etc.; if 1. P takes P, 2. R to Q 4th (ch), etc.; and if 1. Any other, then 2. R takes P (ch), etc.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3894 received from H F Marker (Porbander, India); of No. 3895 from George Parbury (Singapore), Casimir Dickson (Vancouver) and H F Marker; of No. 3896 from James M K Lupton (Richmond); of No. 3897 from Rev. W Scott (Elgin), A Edmeston (Worsley), H Burgess (St. Leonard's-on-Sea), P W Hunt (Bridgewater), James M K Lupton, F J Fallwell (Caterham), L W Cafferata (Lausanne), C R Lee (Stretford) and Thomas Braybon (Tottenham).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3898 received from Joseph Willcock (Southampton), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), H W Satow (Bangor), Albert Taylor (Sheffield), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), P Cooper (Clapham), W C D Smith (Northampton), H Burgess (St. Leonard's-on-Sea), F Ebling (H.M.S. Vernon), Rev. W Scott (Elgin), L Cafferata (Lausanne), E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), Hugh Nicholson (Oteley), W H Prust (Buckingham), S Homer (Kensington), C H Watson (Masham), H Grasett Baldwin (Farnham), R P Nicholson (Crayke), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), and A Edmeston (Worsley).

CHESS IN CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

Game awarded the first brilliancy prize in the International Masters Tournament at Teplitz-Schonau, between Messrs. R. RETI and H. WOLF.
(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Mr. R.) BLACK (Mr. W.)

1. P to Q 4th P to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th P to K 3rd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
4. B to Kt 5th B to K 2nd
5. P to K 3rd Castles
6. Kt to B 3rd Q Kt to Q 2nd
7. R to B sq P to B 3rd
8. Q to B 2nd P to Q R 3rd
9. P to B 5th P to K 4th

A good reply, breaking in upon White's centre with marked effect. The sacrificed Pawn can be recaptured at leisure.

10. P takes P Kt to Kt 5th
11. B takes B Q takes B
12. Kt to Q R 4th R to K sq
13. B to Q 3rd

Setting an ingenious trap, for if Black replies 13. Kt to B sq, then 14. Kt to Kt 6th, R to Kt sq, 15. Kt takes B, R takes Kt (it does not matter which Rook captures), 16. B to B 5th, wins either a piece or the exchange.

13. P to R 3rd
14. Kt to Q 4th Q Kt takes K P
15. Kt to Kt 6th Kt takes B P
16. B to R 7 (ch)

If White replies K takes Kt, then Kt to Kt 5th (ch), which completely smashes his position; and,

WHITE (Mr. R.) BLACK (Mr. W.)
of course if Q takes Kt, Kt takes B (ch) wins the Queen.

16. K to R sq
17. Castles K Kt to Kt 5th
18. Kt takes R Kt takes K P
19. Q to K 2nd Kt takes R
20. B to Kt sq

Again the Kt cannot be taken, on account of Kt to Kt 5th (ch) winning the Queen.

20. Kt takes P
21. Kt to Kt 6 Q Kt to B 6 (ch)
22. P takes Kt Q to Kt 4th (ch)
23. K takes Kt R takes Q (ch)
24. Kt takes R Q to K 4th (ch)

By fine and masterly play of a high order, Black has now a brilliantly won game, and another piece must fall to his all-conquering Queen.

25. Kt to Kt 3rd Q takes P (ch)
26. R to B 2nd Q takes B
27. R to K 2nd B to K 3rd
28. P to B 4th P to Kt 3rd
29. Kt to R sq P to K R 4th
30. Kt to B 2nd P to R 5th
31. Kt to R sq Q to Q 6th
32. R to K B 2nd B to B 4th

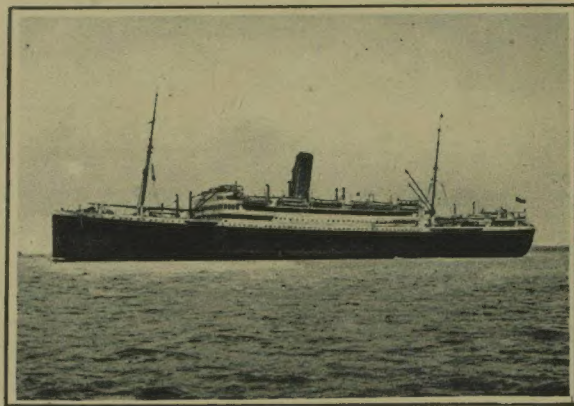
White resigns.

The award of first honours to Black is worthily deserved.

"A ROOF AND FOUR WALLS," AT THE APOLLO.

IT looks for a while as if Mr. Temple Thurston's new play, "A Roof and Four Walls," were going to tell us something about the world of music, for it introduces us at once to the home of a struggling composer, where we hear a music-publisher deploring the "mathematical" bias of his songs, and in the same breath promising the song-writer's wife, when she has sung but one of her husband's airs, to help her to fame on the concert platform. But no sooner has his goodwill towards her materialised, and she become a "star" vocalist, than we discover that music provides but the trimmings here for a conventional drama of marital misunderstanding, in which we have thrust on us a variant of the old triangular situation, with a roué of the deepest dye figuring as *tertium quid*. Were the novelist-playwright writing faithfully about singers and their environment, strong words might be used about the conduct of the publisher of the song in sending his protégée to entertain a host of such notoriously shady character as Lord Quihampton; no wonder the composer-husband objects to her keeping the appointment, as afterwards

to her receiving the peer as her guest at dinner. But long before these storms occur, it is plain that any other profession would have suited Mr. Thurston quite as well as that of music, so long as he could show a wife drawing a vastly bigger income than her husband, and thus able to counter him when he orders the peer-villain to get out of "my" house. It is not his, says the heroine, and he departs discomfited to his country cottage, leaving his silly wife to go on playing with fire, and receiving the roué, who, up to this point, has not declared himself. Of course he does so at last; and equally of course the husband is at hand, just in time to be of service when the heroine struggles in the peer's arms, and expresses a surprise and an indignation which no one in front can possibly share. Truth to tell, the climax of this commonplace and hackneyed intrigue has been a very long time a-coming, and not all the confident technique, and, when she is allowed the chance by the character, the charm of Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry as the heroine, or the urbanity and distinction of Mr. Allan Jeayes in the rôle of the seducer, can prevent the play from dragging, or hide its melodramatic improbabilities. Some of the best acting comes from Mr. O. B. Clarence in a wholly superfluous part.



A SPLENDID NEW LINER FOR THE ATLANTIC SERVICES: THE NEW R.M.S.P. "ORCA."

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new liner, "Orca," recently left Southampton on her maiden trip to New York, whence it was arranged she should make two pleasure cruises to the West Indies (starting on January 24 and February 24) before returning to England. The "Orca," built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff, is a splendid vessel of over 16,000 tons, and 575 ft. in length. The accommodation, providing for 302 first, 336 second, and 802 third class passengers, is of the finest character.

Be it known

That every pipeful of fragrant Three Nuns Tobacco is packed with pleasure and contentment.

That all smokers delight in its coolness and slowness of burning.

That it is free from dust and waste, and can be smoked with full enjoyment to the bottom of the bowl.

THREE NUNS TOBACCO

Sold everywhere in the following packings:

2-oz. Tins . . . 2/4

1-oz. Packets . . 1/2

2-oz. Packets, 2/4; 4-oz. Tins, 4/8

Stephen Mitchell & Son, Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd., 36, St. Andrew Square, Glasgow

THREE NUNS CIGARETTES
of
Pure Virginia Tobacco
10 for 6^d.





A Permanently Good Complexion

with soft white hands, neck and arms follows the regular use of the world-famous emollient LA-ROLA. It means that you can face the inclemencies of winter weather with perfect confidence that your complexion will look its best—clear, fresh, smooth and glowing.

BEETHAM'S
La-rola

(as pre-war)

nourishes the delicate skin tissues in such a way as to make chaps, roughness and redness step out of the picture.

From all Chemists in bottles, 1/6.

PALE COMPLEXIONS

may be greatly improved by just a touch of "LA-ROLA ROSE BLOOM," which gives a perfectly natural tint to the cheeks. No one can tell it is artificial. It gives

THE BEAUTY SPOT!

Boxes 1/-

M. BEETHAM & SON
Cheltenham Spa,
ENGLAND.

Grant's



"STAND FAST"

ALSO
GRANT'S
"LIQUEUR"

SCOTCH

AND GRANT'S
"BEST
PROCURABLE"

WM. GRANT & SONS, LTD., Distillers. Contractors to H.M. Government
Sole Proprietors—The Glenfiddich and Balvenie Glenlivet Distilleries.

EXPORT OFFICE: 16 CARLTON PLACE, GLASGOW.

LONDON AGENTS FOR GRANT'S "LIQUEUR" SCOTCH: MESSRS. HEDGES & BUTLER, LTD.
WINE MERCHANTS TO H.M. THE KING, 153, REGENT STREET, W.1.

PARIS

HÔTEL du RHIN

Place Vendôme

Entirely Renovated

Under same Management

as

THE HÔTEL MEURICE

Hindes HAIR TINT

Tints grey or faded hair any natural shade desired—brown, dark-brown, light-brown, or black. It is permanent and washable, has no grease, and does not burn the hair. It is used by over three-quarters of a million people. Medical certificate accompanies each bottle. It costs 2/6 the flask. Chemists and Stores everywhere, or direct by stating shade required to—

HINDES, Ltd., 1, Tabernacle Street, City, London.

CRANE VALVES

For Heating and Domestic Installations.

CRANE-BENNETT, LTD.,

Head Office & Showroom, 45-51, Leman St., London, E.1.

A tin of my veriest own,
and it's

Calvert's CARBOLIC Tooth Powder



ISN'T she pleased—and not only at the feeling of importance, but of anticipation, too—for evidently she knows already what a delightful dentifrice she has got.

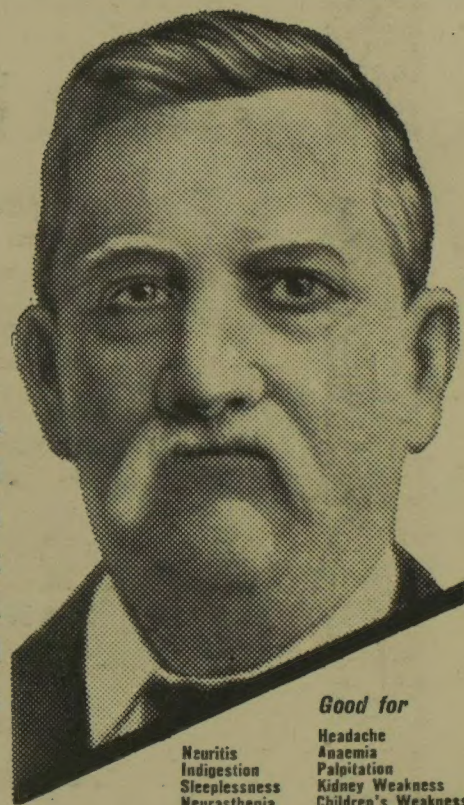
Later she will appreciate, as older people do now, what a splendid habit it is to use Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder every morning and evening, for only teeth which are carefully and regularly cleaned can be expected to last for years to come.

From all Chemists,
6d., 1/-, 1/6 and 5/- a tin.

Makers:
F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER.

He Never Slept!

Owing to terrible illness of the stomach and nerves Mr. John Venman never slept for weeks at a stretch, but he took Dr. Cassell's Tablets and was restored to perfect health and strength.



Good for

Headache
Anaemia
Palpitation
Kidney Weakness
Children's Weakness
Nervous Breakdown
Neuritis
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Neurasthenia
Nerve Pains

MR. JOHN VENMAN'S OWN STATEMENT.

Mr. John Venman, 10, Sopwell Lane, St. Albans, says:—"I suffered for years with stomach pain so severe that it was thought there was a growth. A suggested operation was not performed as it was feared I might succumb to it, so the trouble continued apparently incurable. Then it was I lost power from the waist down. My legs turned nearly black and there was no feeling in them. I was still in pain internally and I couldn't sleep, couldn't even doze. It was believed I could never recover, but I took Dr. Cassell's Tablets, and with the first box I could sleep. Then warmth came in my legs—soon there was feeling, and at last power. I got out with help of two sticks, the first time for four years, and now I am back at work as well as ever."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets

Home Prices 1/3 and 3/-

Sold by Chemists in all parts of the world. Ask for Dr. Cassell's Tablets and refuse substitutes.

Your teeth are
Ivory Castles—
defend them with
Gibbs Dentifrice!

From Boyhood on through the years

From the day your boy's early ambitions are formed, on through the years of work until he reaches his goal, and after, his appearance—his health and his nerve—his success will largely depend upon the condition of his teeth.

Gibbs Dentifrice used twice daily will keep his teeth white and sound even into old age. British Dental Authority endorse Gibbs as being the only Dentifrice required throughout life—it is the safe, sure, *natural* way to white, sound teeth and a healthy mouth.

Gibbs does *most effectively* all that a good dentifrice can do, and that is all he will ever want—if he uses it regularly.

Large Size . . . 1/
De Luxe Size . . . 1/6
Refills for above . . . 11d.
Popular Size . . . 7½d.
Tubes . . . 6d. & 1/-

Gibbs Dentifrice

A complete List of

Gibbs

Toilet Preparations

	s.	d.		s.	d.
GIBBS Dentifrice, 7½d., 1/- & 1 6			GIBBS Cold Cream (Skin Food) - 9d. & 1 6		
GIBBS Dental Cream, 6d. & 1 0			GIBBS Wind-Sifted Talcum Powder - 1 0		
GIBBS Liquid Dentifrice - 3 0			GIBBS Cold Cream Foam - 1 0		
GIBBS Denture Tablet - 1 0			(Vanishing Cream)		
GIBBS Special Tooth-brush for Children - 1 6			GIBBS Complexion Cream 6d. & 1 0		
GIBBS Cold Cream Soap - 7			GIBBS Crystallised Brilliantine 6d. & 1 3		
GIBBS Cold Cream Shaving Soap, 7½d., 1/- & 1 3			GIBBS "Kura" Soap- 8		
GIBBS Ambrosial Shaving Cream 1 3					

A free copy of "The IVORY CASTLE FAIRY BOOK" and GENEROUS TRIAL SAMPLES

Please send me a Lady's Package containing Gibbs Dentifrice, Gibbs Dental Cream, Gibbs Cold Cream Soap, Gibbs Cold Cream Foam. I enclose 7d.

For Lady's Trial Package send this half and 7d.

For Gentleman's Trial Package send this half and 7d.

Please send Gentleman's Trial Package containing Gibbs Cold Cream Shaving Soap, Gibbs Dentifrice, Gibbs Dental Cream, Gibbs Brilliantine. I enclose 7d.

Pin this Voucher, or half, to a sheet of paper with your name and address clearly written and post with 7d. or 1/- to D. & W. GIBBS, Ltd., (Dept. to AP.), Cold Cream Soap Works, London, E.C.